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NO PEACE UNTIL SERBIA IS FREE, BRITAIN AFFIRMS

Government Representatives Assure Serbian Premier First Condition of Settlement Is Restoration Without Reserve

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"What I ventured to say about Belgium, speaking on behalf of the British Government, I say here again, speaking on behalf of the British Government and the British people with regard to Serbia. The first condition of peace is restoration complete and without reservation. However long this war lasts, British honor is involved in seeing that Serbian independence is completely restored."

With these words in a short speech today at a luncheon given to M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, Mr. Lloyd George disposed of any idea Germany may have entertained that Great Britain had forgotten about Serbia. To deliver this message, moreover, the British Prime Minister came straight from the great allied conference, to which he at once returned.

Lord Robert Cecil, who presided, was no less emphatic, though he agreed with Mr. Balfour that the time had not yet come to state the terms of peace in detail. He spoke of the "sacred obligation which they had always recognized, an obligation not less than that which rested on them in the case of Belgium to secure for Serbia full restoration and reparation. No enemy's audacity or mendacity could throw the slightest doubt upon the determination of the Allies in that respect."

Lord Robert also said, "We must aim in this matter also at a settlement which will be a final settlement. And if it is to be a final settlement it must be based upon the principles of justice, and it must recognize the national and racial aspirations of countries concerned. Above all we must secure a settlement which will draw together and not divide our present allies."

These striking extracts from the speeches of British Ministers reveal the same firmness of temper in regard to reestablishing the small nations allied to Great Britain, which was a marked quality of the Prime Minister's speech at Queens Hall on Saturday last. Besides prominent Serbians, including the Serbian Minister, the Greek and Rumanian Ministers, Herbert Samuel, M. P., and other prominent people had gathered to do honor to M. Pashitch, who had displayed, Lord Robert Cecil said, the "greatest quality of statesmanship, namely, courage, a quality more rare perhaps in the council chamber than on the battlefield."

Lord Robert went on to recall that the war began with an ultimatum

(Continued on page five, column two)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There is little news from the western front. Near the coast the British have been successful in a raid into the German lines near Lombaerzyde, whilst in the French section along the Aisne front and on the right bank of the Meuse, violent artillery activity continues on both sides.

On the eastern front, the process of strengthening the Russian defense still continues. Petrograd reports the repulse of Austro-German attacks at several points, notably in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski in Moldavia. Between the Fokshani-Marceshtsi Rallway and the River Sereth, however, the Russian troops continue to retire slowly and have now, according to Petrograd, been pressed back to the north of Bissigach.

Some activity is reported from the British front before Gaza where, according to London, the British have taken Turkish prisoners and are carrying on successful artillery operations. In the Caucasian theater, Petrograd reports renewed Russian activity southeast of Van.

Gains Northwest of Bixchoote

LONDON, England (Thursday)—New gains by the French forces to the northwest of Bixchoote on the Belgian front were reported in the official statement forwarded by Field Marshal Haig today.

Artillery Duels in West

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Artillery duels were again in progress in the Aisne sector of the French front during last night. The War Office today reported active artillery exchanges in the regions of Pantheon Ridge and Chevregny. In the region of Eparges and north of Vaux les Palameix, detachments cleared up an enemy trench, inflicted losses on the Germans, and returned to their own lines unharmed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued Wednesday reads:

"Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the battlefield in Flanders the fir-



King George visits the western front—His Majesty on Wylschaete Ridge

DEMOCRACY FOR RUSSIA CERTAIN

Will Be Permanent, Says Mr. Root—Other Members of Mission See Signs of Triumph for the Russian People

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Root mission arrived in Washington on Wednesday after a three months' absence. Mr. Root reported the results of the mission to Secretary Lansing at 2:30 o'clock, and the entire membership of the mission, except Mr. Crane, who remained in Russia, were received by the President at the White House at 4:30.

The mission returns home hopeful that the Russian democracy will survive. Mr. Root spoke, in a general way, of conditions in Russia.

"Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman, addressed the gathering on the task before it and on various schemes for governing Ireland already in existence. He then suggested the procedure by which these might be thoroughly sifted and examined and subsequently brought before the convention for discussion.

"This suggestion was considered at some length and finally it was proposed by the chairman and seconded by the Bishop of Rapahoe and unanimously resolved, that a standing committee not exceeding 20 persons, five to form a quorum, be appointed to consult with the chairman on general procedure and the exercise of other powers delegated by the convention.

"It was further resolved to reappoint the committee which had to do with the selecting of the chairman to advise the chairman on the composition of the standing committee. The convention then adjourned until tomorrow."

Their Cause Ours

Senator Lewis Says Troops Must Go to Russia and Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The next legions of our men to go forth will be to Russia, to support loyal Russian armies now fighting under principles of our making," declared Senator Lewis of Illinois in the Senate on Wednesday.

"To these shattered, but struggling people, we must go with food and supplies, and also with our men. To Italy must go our soldiers, our munitions and our every support."

"The whole cause of new Russia and awakened Italy, aroused Greece and reinvigorated Britain and France is ours." Secretary of War Baker, when his attention was called to this statement, simply said: "The War Department is not prepared to discuss its program of troop movement."

(Continued on page five, column one)

BILL TO CONTROL STEEL AND IRON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government control of steel and iron and their products is to be considered by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee at its meeting Friday. A bill for regulation of these commodities, in the interest of national security and defense, was introduced by Senator Pomerene of Ohio on Wednesday. Ample evidence of the necessity of such regulation is believed to have been shown during the debate upon the food bill. In fact, numerous senators favored extending the scope of this bill so as to include metals, cotton and many other important war products. The understanding being, however, that the food bill was to be limited to control of foods, feeds and fuels, all efforts to broaden it failed. It is believed certain that the Senate will favor the general purpose of the Pomerene bill.

SENATE PASSES THE FOOD BILL

President Expected to Affix His Signature Quickly—Summary of the Provisions of the Long-Delayed Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has finally passed the Administration Food Speculation Bill on a record vote 66 to 7. The President's signature is expected to be fixed later in the week, upon which the Hoover Food Administration, which is to undertake the enormous task of feeding the United States and the Allies during the remainder of the war, will be given its long delayed legal status.

President Wilson had expressed the hope that the food bill would become law by July 1, so as to have full effect upon this year's crops, but delay in the Senate has postponed final action nearly six weeks. When the House meets on Friday the Speaker is to sign the bill, after which the President of the Senate will affix his signature.

These two steps taken, the document will be forwarded immediately to the White House for approval.

Those voting against accepting the conference report on the bill were all members of the Senate. France of Delaware, Gronna of North Dakota, Hardwick of Georgia, Hollis of New Hampshire, La Follette of Wisconsin, Penrose of Pennsylvania and Reed of Missouri. Senator Sherman of Illinois, who voted "no" when the Senate voted on the bill itself, on July 21, did not vote Wednesday, being paired with an absent senator.

He, however, announced that if allowed to vote he would be recorded in the negative. Senator Gore of Oklahoma also was paired in the negative. Senator Sutherland of West Virginia, who voted "no" on July 21, voted Wednesday in favor of accepting the conference report.

Immediately upon agreeing to the conference report, Senator Gore, who is chairman of the Agriculture Committee, called up the report on the so-called food production and survey bill, and this was passed on a voice vote, without a single voice being raised in opposition. Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, then called up the War Revenue Bill, the only "big war measure" remaining to be acted upon by Congress, and this was made the unfinished business of the Senate. In order to give the senators opportunity to study the Revenue Bill, a recess was taken until Friday noon.

The last speech of any length on the Food Speculation Bill was made by Senator Reed. He defended his patriotism to the United States which had been impugned in certain quarters.

(Continued on page seven, column three)

PROCEEDINGS OF IRISH CONVENTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official report of the Irish convention which met yesterday at Regent House for the third sitting says:

"Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman, addressed the gathering on the task before it and on various schemes for governing Ireland already in existence. He then suggested the procedure by which these might be thoroughly sifted and examined and subsequently brought before the convention for discussion.

"This suggestion was considered at some length and finally it was proposed by the chairman and seconded by the Bishop of Rapahoe and unanimously resolved, that a standing committee not exceeding 20 persons, five to form a quorum, be appointed to consult with the chairman on general procedure and the exercise of other powers delegated by the convention.

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EVENING CLASSES FOR NEW CITIZENS CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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(Continued on page five, column one)

Evening classes in citizenship which have been conducted by the Boston Public School department since July 9, will be brought to a close this evening. These classes have been well attended and English has been taught so that a large number of candidates have been able to secure their first and second papers. The work has been in charge of N. J. Downey, director of the Boston Evening Schools.

These classes have been held in different parts of the city, including the Eliot School in the North End, the Washington School, West End, the Theodore Lyman School in East Boston, Hyde Park School in Hyde Park.

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DRAFTED ARMY ON THE MARCH

Chicago's Informal Mobilization
Indicates Something of the
Great Force United States Is
Getting Ready for Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—America's drafted men are going to make a great army, a magnificent army—to be among the boys on the march for the first time, to tramp with them, to chaff with them and to try hard with them, was to realize what a tremendous power is gathering in the Nation for the decisive blow in Europe. As the telegraph wires have told, the first mobilization of the new national Army took place in Chicago last Saturday, a quite informal mobilization to be sure, but for the men in line, a sure enough mobilization. The city had called out the first drafted men to do them honor. Some 7,000 of them marched down Michigan Boulevard, past lines of already made soldiers, between groups of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, friends. All kinds of suits, all kinds of hats, all kinds of gaiters—but enough has been written of how this vanguard of the national Army looked from the outside. The main thing, after all, is how the new-army felt. Maybe the story of this needs telling.

The drafted men, to give this narrative in the words of one of the men who marched, formed in exemption board divisions in Grant Park, with their backs to the wonderfully beautiful blues of Lake Michigan that morning, facing the crowds they could sense gathering on Chicago's splendid parade ground, the boulevard. Looking back at it now, it was certainly a pretty serious and businesslike bunch of men, spread all over, a different atmosphere from that half-hilarious note that such crowds of young men usually strike. At the time nobody was particularly noticing businesslike and serious atmospheres because one felt so much that way himself.

The officers of our immediate neighborhood felt mighty much akin to us, that was plain, for they treated us drafted men with an air of politeness and well-nigh deference that was against all the rules about officers that we had read. There wasn't much to do but to wait until our turn came. Half the front row sat down in the grass. Eyes were fastened on the regiments of the National Guard, moving as the head of the parade started, on our left. How those men did march! Lads who half an hour ago didn't care to whoop how to march suddenly found themselves gazing with rapt eyes at the steady, ordered tread of file after file, and their bosoms swelled with admiration and confidence in what the men who had gotten the start of them but a short time would do to the Kaiser.

Each recruit carried a flag and had a label, National Army, pinned to him. There was a bit of drilling in the way to present the flag at the reviewing stand before the Art Institute. Some of the lads in the front rank of our platoon subsided again into the grass, while other platoons nearby were drilling up and back and around. Our platoon was on the whole an earnest bunch. "It's just as easy to do it right as to do it wrong," the young man on the left kept insisting. Urgent calls on the leader of the platoon to start us into some drilling of our own brought only a cawing smile. He was a youth in a green cap, who, they said, had been picked for the second in command of our division because of some previous training. Commanding, however, was not in his line and before the march was half ended we were all incredulous about his experience, and by its finish completely dissatisfied. When this bit of the national Army took its first toddling footsteps, it wanted to do that much, at any rate, right.

Eagerness and quickness to learn characterized the first drafted men, and gave them confidence in themselves. That line of ours was an awful thing when it started out. It looked like a measuring worm on the move. The front line of the platoon kept its step and the back line, in pleasant independence, kept quite another step. Individuals in both lines maintained their independence by keeping still other steps, particularly "Shorty" in the front row, who, like "Sam," an Italian fresh from a restaurant, in the back line, had short, swinging strides that jibed with those of the city again—for a few brief weeks.

WOMEN WANTED ON LAND

London, England—Instructions from the Board of Agriculture have been received by the Women's Section of the National Service Department to the effect that they shall proceed without delay to recruit additional volunteers for the Women's Land Army. It is stated that experience has taught the farmers the value of the women workers and that more of them are urgently required. The demand can hardly be merely a seasonal one as the employment for which women are specially asked consists chiefly of milking and stock keeping. It is felt that apart from the girls of the industrial classes who are already rendering such fine service throughout the country, many suitable women land workers might be found among the girls living in the suburbs of large towns who are not already engaged on work of national importance.

The divisions ahead began to move, then came our turn. We sawed-shakily across the turf and up to the bridge into the boulevard. "Quick time!" came the order. Everybody broke and ran to get to the line of march, to make up the gap, and the sight resembled nothing else so much as a crowd debouching from a street car at the ball park, making a break for the ticket window.

"That's the way they'll run when they get to Europe," came a sneering remark from one of the bystanders, half under his breath. A traffic officer standing by spoke quietly, "Yes—after the Kaiser," and there was a great silence in that neighborhood.

In step again and on the march! Backs stiff, flags straight. Bursts of applause from jammed sidewalks on either hand. Then a thrill as we begin to pass soldiers drawn up in line, in honor of the drafted men, soldiers with young faces such as those marching, but with officers in white authoritative mustaches, that looked sure enough as if they had been whisked to the boulevard from the stage of some army melodrama. "Hip! hip!" "Hey, straighten up that line!" The drafted men were getting jealous of their appearance. "Left! left! left! left!" Crowded windows of sky.

M. RIBOT SEES VICTORY AHEAD

French Premier's Independence Day Speech Praises United States and Strikes Note of Confidence in Entente Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The following is the declaration made by M. Ribot, the French Premier, at the luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce at the Palais d'Orsay on Independence Day, and which was attended by the most prominent men in the ministerial and diplomatic circles, and by a large number of distinguished members of the American colony, as well as by General Pershing, his staff and a number of French commanding officers:

Gentlemen: It is nearly a century and a half since the colonies established on the shores of America to live as a free people proclaimed their intention of independence. Thus was born, under the glorious title of the United States of America, a nation which was destined to become one of the great powers of the world. The event might pass as of but secondary importance in a Europe but too absorbed in her own differences. But France was not blind to its momentous nature.

It appeared at once as one of the most important, as one of the most hopeful events which history had ever chronicled. France herself was conceiving of new ideas which were soon to shake the world to its foundations. Our Eighteenth Century philosophy had not been unconnected with the movements towards emancipation which was being manifested on the other side of the Atlantic.

There existed between France and the freed colonies of America a community of sentiments which were to ripen into friendship, and this friendship was too deeply rooted to live but a day. It existed already strong and durable when Lafayette started for the New World with the ambition of serving as a simple volunteer. The arrival in the United States of this brilliant representative of old France contributed to win for us all sympathies, and to complete the conquest of all hearts. What a magnificent subject of study for the philosopher and the historian, the development of this great nation of the United States, of which we were the witnesses last century! Without wishing to enter upon such a subject, I can say this, that all materials are good to make a nation, on this one condition, that there should have existed with the makers of the nation, an ideal which survives to this day, a high consciousness of what a democracy should be, and finally a spiritual individuality which disciplines and subserves to one great design the varied elements contributed from every part of the universe. The fusion of these fragments of nationalities into so finely tempered and resisting a metal is a miracle in itself. And for the accomplishment of this miracle it has sufficed that the flame kindled in the Eighteenth Century should have lost none of its ardor and its power. This center of generous ideas and sentiments is far from being extinguished. This was proved on that day when the United States resolved to enter the war to bring succor to the violated rights of humanity. They might have inclosed themselves in a selfish neutrality and have limited themselves to providing arms for the combatants, while awaiting the hour when they would be able to impose their mediation. They refused to adopt such a course of action. They fearlessly claimed their right to a place among the belligerents, and their decision once taken, they proceeded to put it into execution with the same rapid and powerful method which they apply in all their industries.

President Wilson falls the honor of having brought his country to the place where it recognized its duty, and it is to the immortal honor of the United States to have answered to the appeal of their first magistrate with a unanimity and an ardor which disconcerted our enemies. At the same time that they entered the struggle, they also defined, through the President, the conditions of future peace, in such a way that immediately a complete unity of views prevailed between us. With regard to this question of Alsace-Lorraine, which is so near our hearts, the United States have immediately understood that no sophistry will be able to prevent us from demanding what was ours, and was stolen from us by an abuse of force, and that there is no need of any consultation to give us the right to make this demand. The protest of the representatives of these provinces torn from France, is heard today as clearly as it was 45 years ago. That case has already been tried. There is another, that of the protests raised by Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Rumania and our invaded, ravaged, tortured provinces against the perpetrators of these abominable destructions. The conscience of the United States has also passed judgment upon it. Finally, over and above these cases, there is that of Prussian militarism which will have to be tried, and which President Wilson will have to denounce to the world, for it is Prussian militarism which has plunged us into this terrible war and which, as long as it has not been cast down, will continue a perpetual menace to the existence of peaceful nations. Mr. Lloyd George was repeating yesterday what President Wilson has said, and what I also have said in the Chamber of Deputies: "Peace would be much easier to conclude if, instead of the German Emperor, we had the representatives of a democracy established on the basis of modern justice to deal with." This is what should be stated very clearly until we have been heard even by our enemies.

Victory is certain, provided we do

not weaken at the supreme moment. Certainly the struggle is severe after three years, after so many sacrifices and so much suffering. But what Frenchman is there who, out of weariness, would lose the fruits of his sufferings, of his heroism, of his losses nobly borne? While Russia has once more begun her vigorous offensive, the United States are bringing us great encouragement. We have seen today the soldiers of the Republic marching through the streets of Paris. They are only the forerunners of a great army, and the calm, quiet resolution of the great chief who is to lead that army insures us with full confidence.

We can see approaching victory written on the faces of all these combatants who have come to take place at our side. The peoples, witnesses, and participants in this gigantic struggle, know that our cause and that of our allies is the cause of justice, and that is why the celebration of July 4 has taken on today a new character. Up till this year it was just the celebration of the Independence of the United States. It has become the celebration of the independence of all nations. It is in this spirit of solidarity between the free peoples, as well as of admiration and gratitude toward the United States, that we celebrate it today. Let us rise to the height of the events which are taking place. Let us have faith in justice, in our courage, in our resolution to fight up to the time when we shall obtain, not a humiliated peace which would be worse than extinction, but a peace based on the respect of all rights.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN'S STOCKHOLM REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany, (via Amsterdam)—According to the summary given in the *Vorwärts*, Herr Scheidemann's report to the executive committee of his party on the visit of its delegation to Stockholm consisted

chiefly of a review of the difficulties with which it had to contend on account, Herr Scheidemann complained, not only of misrepresentation of the German Socialist Majority's policy abroad, but also of a similar campaign of misrepresentation on the part of the Socialist Minority at home. For the rest he said that although the negotiations at Stockholm had so far not taken the course his party desired, matters had, nevertheless, gone much better than many feared.

The greatest difficulty had been experienced in getting the conference together at all, he continued, speaking, apparently, as if the conference itself had been actually held; and perhaps the idea would never have succeeded at all without the help of M. Borgberg, the Danish Socialist, who, it seems, journeyed to Petrograd on behalf of the German Socialist Majority. Describing his mission in detail, Herr Scheidemann said that although he arrived in the Russian capital as a neutral Socialist, a Danish Journalist, and a representative of the general interests of humanity, his mission was very difficult. The authentic statements he was able to make concerning our peace efforts have been very valuable, however, continued Herr Scheidemann. The first question put to him by our Russian comrades was whether the Imperial Chancellor was in agreement with our declarations, thus showing at once how incredibly misinformed are people abroad as to the position of German social democracy. Borgberg was able to make thoroughly plain to our Russian comrades that we have nothing to do with the Chancellor, and are neither a Government nor a majority party.

A further question put by the Russians was whether other parties shared our views. Borgberg replied that in his opinion there would quite certainly be no revolution in Germany during the war, because the whole people was agreed that it must save its skin. Whether a revolutionary movement would set in after the war would depend on the outcome of the struggle, and the granting of democratic rights. The Russians, he added, must not imagine that a revolution such as theirs would be possible in western Europe; there could be a question only of a social revolution in the western states.

Following upon this examination, Herr Scheidemann continued, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates conferred together, and Borgberg was finally informed that his mission had succeeded, and that the council was ready to bring about peace in accordance with the doctrines of the International, and to cooperate with the Dutch-Scandinavian committee. . . . Also it is proposed to call a Socialist conference of its own which, according to M. Borgberg, would not in any sense be a rival of the Stockholm conference.

ANCIENT BUILDING DISCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUTON, England—At a meeting of the allied engineering trades held in Luton Mr. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, explained why the Government had decided that dilution of skilled labor on private work was necessary. He referred to the suspicion that existed among the workmen that once dilution was introduced it would remain even after the close of hostilities. Although he regretted this suspicion, he was not surprised at its having arisen, because the proceedings in the House of Commons on the dilution bill had not been fully reported in the press, so that the Government's case for the bill was only imperfectly brought before the men.

He said that once the workmen were made to understand that the Government was confident that once the workmen of the country realized that by allowing dilution of labor on private work they would secure a much earlier victory than otherwise would be possible, they would readily make the sacrifice which the Government asked of them. He had for a long time been of the opinion that the paper shortage had been a serious handicap to the Government in keeping the country fully informed of the considerations which guided their policy. A democracy

SAVANNAH ADDS NEW INDUSTRIES

City of Factories Rises Just
Above Her on River, the Center
Being a Sugar Mill Making
a Million Pounds a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Where were the ruins of antebellum plantations one year ago, at Port Wentworth, eight miles above Savannah, stands today the nucleus of one of the largest industrial centers in the South. The center of this new city of factories and workingmen's homes is the Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, the only refinery between Philadelphia and New Orleans, erected by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of New York, at a cost of \$2,000,000. The refinery, with 800 workmen employed, began operations a few days since. Its capacity is 1,000,000 pounds of refined sugar day. Nineteen million pounds of raw sugar, imported from Cuba, was on hand on the opening day, and steamers loaded with several million pounds each are steaming into Savannah weekly from Havana.

West of the sugar refinery stands the Savannah River Lumber Company, a very large mill completed six months ago, which handles mostly yellow pine lumber. East of the sugar refinery is a new barrel factory, just completed, and east of that is a site for a match factory, work on which will be started at once.

Beyond the lumber company the new shipbuilding plant of Terry & Tenth of New York is being erected, 2,000 laborers working on the job. This plant is known as the Terry Shipbuilding Company. It has been awarded contracts to construct 20 composite vessels of wood and steel for the United States Government.

The city of Savannah is planning a celebration or "house warming" for the refinery, in which the Mayor and aldermen and members of the Board of Trade and other civic organizations will participate. Savannah looks upon this plant as perhaps her greatest industrial asset, not only because of its value to the city but also because it was the magnet which drew the other industries here, opening the eyes of northern capitalists to Savannah's advantages.

The refinery was completed by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. in 12 months, said to be a record for the erection of a refinery, which usually takes two years. Among the problems successfully solved by the builders of this plant (the buildings of which alone cover several acres) was dredging a turning basin in the Savannah River and filling in four acres of swampy land, formerly rice fields, and the installation of a pumping station handling 10,000,000 gallons of water daily—more than is used by the whole city of Savannah. This pumping station was installed in the bed of the river, and is said to be the first air-lift pump ever successfully placed in an open river.

Because the newly developed section is eight miles from Savannah and is not connected with the city by trolley or steam suburban trains (the only means of transportation being by boat up and down the river), the combined industries, acting through the Port Wentworth Development Company, have employed Charles W. Leavett, architect, of New York, and are now laying the foundations for an industrial city of 20,000 white and colored workmen and their families. This city will be modeled after those at Bethlehem, Pa., Coatsville, Pa., Garden City, L. I., Green Acres, N. Y., and Wilmington, Del.

The plan includes a white village and a colored village. The white people will have a business center, with stores, markets, town hall, recreation clubs, moving picture theaters, churches and schools. An athletic field and recreation grounds for adults will be provided, with playgrounds for the children.

The quarters for the colored workmen will be equipped like a modern hotel, with shower baths, rooms for just two men, and a club on the ground floor. The married colored men will have bungalows similar to those provided for the white people. There will be a colored school, church and moving picture theater.

WHY DILUTION OF LABOR IS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Mention has been previously made of the fact that the Norwegian Government had had to adopt more stringent measures with regard to shipping, and that it was likely that entire control of Norwegian tonnage would ensue. A law has now been passed which contains the following provisions:

1. All owners have to notify the Norwegian Association of Shipowners of having entered into or been renewed without previous consultation with the association. The owner must state the name and position of the vessel, also the duration and nature of contemplated employment and the rate of freight. The association, which will act on behalf of the Norwegian Government, is empowered to refuse permission.

3. Shipowners are left free to enter into freight contracts between Norwegian ports or from foreign ports to Norway.

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BANGOR LINE, Leaf India Wharf, weekly, at 8 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland for Houlton, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.

PORTLAND LINE, Leaf Central Wharf, weekly, at 8 P. M. for Rockland, Portland, and intermediate landings. Leaf Friday at 8 P. M. for Bath only. Connecting at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and intermediate landings.

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KENNEBEC LINE, Leaf Fosters Wharf, Mondays, 7:3

RECENT VISIT TO DOVER FLOTILLA

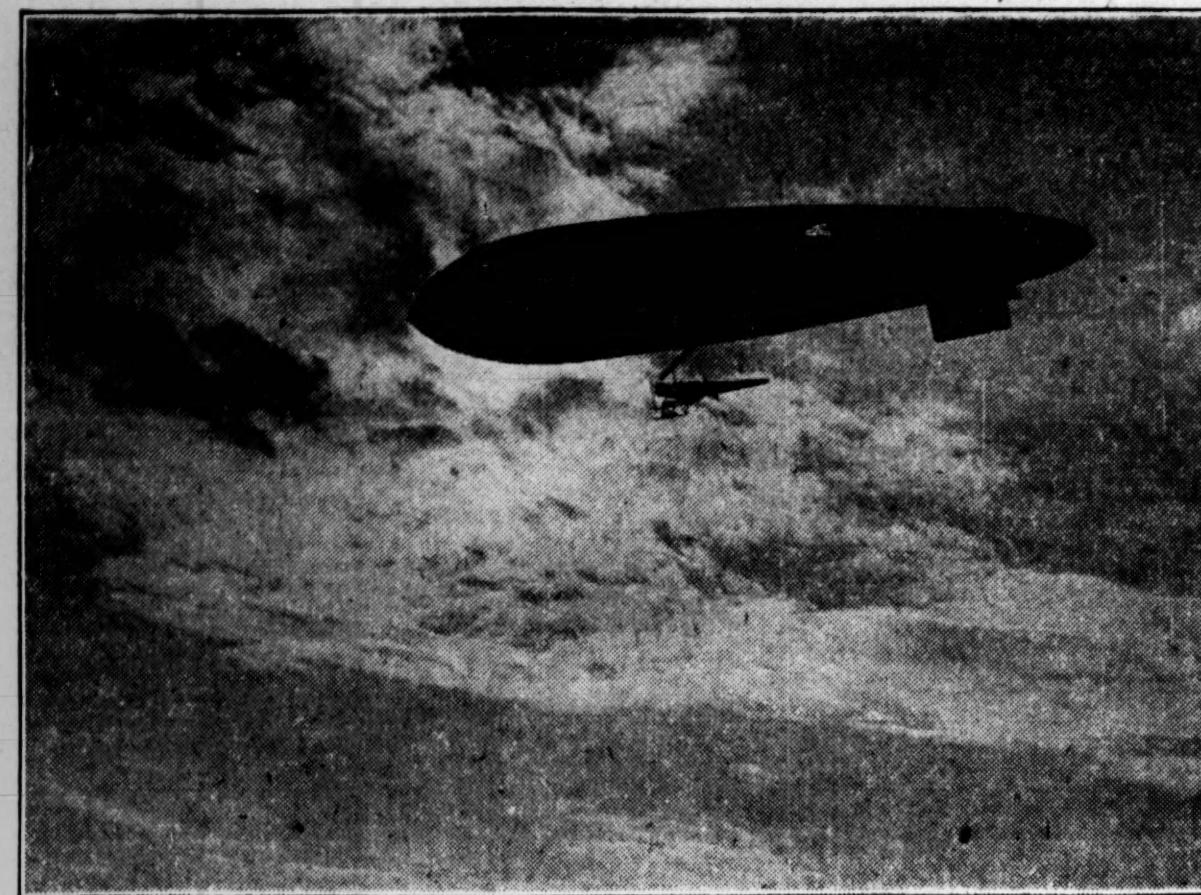
Special Representative Describes Work of Monitors and Mine-Sweepers—Experiences During Trip With Airship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — The smoke screen is now a common device used by all the belligerent navies, both in attack and defense. Photographs in the illustrated weeklies have shown the public the appearance of the smoke screen in the various stages of an engagement. It is an effective device and is not confined to war craft, for as is well known, passenger liners have made use of it as a protection against German submarines while crossing the Atlantic. The monitors seen by the writer at Dover during a recent visit to the Dover patrol find it useful in their attacks on Zeebrugge. There are various ways of making a smoke screen. Destroyers can produce it effectively by a slight variation in the method of burning their oil and when the thick cloud of black sooty smoke begins to pour from the funnels backwards along the deck, those who are compelled to be in its path feel far from happy. There are, however, other ways of making a smoke screen equally effective and less messy. The monitors, which are fiddlers about their personal appearance, are accompanied on their bombarding expeditions by a small fleet of motor driven vessels which do their dirty work for them by burning the combustible—phosphorus—in special burners fixed on the decks. From behind this unfragrant but impene- trable screen, the monitors drop their huge shells into the German submarine bases and docks of Zeebrugge and Bruges and on to the German batteries ashore in obedience to messages wireless from the sky.

In their spare time these motor vessels go mine sweeping. The representative of this paper spent an afternoon on one of these little vessels. For the time being it was not actually sweeping itself, but was following up the mine sweepers, ready for anything that might turn up. "This boat is simply a box of explosives" its commander remarked genially to the writer, and he was right. It had a thousand gallons of petrol aboard, a great quantity of detonating rockets, from boxes full of the combustibles already mentioned, and immense bombs or buoys of the same substance. Naturally some care has to be exercised not only to avoid running "on an egg" but to avoid firing this box of explosives by some careless act. Sometimes the petrol leaks into the bilge, a match is struck to examine the bilge, and in a moment the little vessel vanishes. These are the risks run day and night by these guardians of the straits. This particular vessel has an honorable, but dangerous task assigned to it in connection with the coast bombardments. When the monitors and smoke producers are in position it has to proceed to the head of the line and drop, one of its smoke buoys overboard so that the whole fleet may be completely enveloped in smoke. The Germans display a perfectly understandable anxiety and eagerness to prevent it doing this, and it is given a specially warm time before it succeeds. After that, however, it is free, in the words of its commander, to "hang about for anything that turns up."

When the writer went out on the track of the mine sweepers there was a rather heavy sea on, the sun was shining brightly and a fresh wind was blowing. Ahead could be seen the mine sweepers in pairs, no doubt with a wire cable dragging between them, to catch the mines, though that was not very obvious. The sound of firing could be heard. The mine sweepers were either shooting at a mine or practicing. The little motor launch, generally termed in Dover language an "ML," lay low among the waves which swept towards it and sometimes over it with exhilarating but dampening results. Amid the converging waves the "ML" seemed to have no particular preference for any method of advance. Sometimes it went at the waves bow on, sometimes it appeared to slide side on into their hollows. Up and down the waves went, the mine sweepers ahead appearing and disappearing as the "ML" dived deep among or emerged from the waves, shaking the water from itself in a cloud of spray like a dog. Even to the ignorance of a layman it was evident that the vessel was being handled with great skill. Occasionally a heavy sea could not be avoided and then the "ML" would drive headlong into an advancing wave, a mountain of water capped with a crown of spray would rear itself above the little boat and fling itself with the wind behind it upon the human beings who had dived it.

It is a picture of this sort that the mine sweepers see and have seen, day in and day out, for the past couple of years. Sometimes it is rougher, sometimes not so rough. It is very entertaining for the landsman who has an afternoon of it by way of a holiday, and to whom the danger of mines has the appealing quality of novelty. But it is more than uninteresting to the man who has 2½ days of it, then 36 hours interval, then 2½ more days of it, and so on endlessly. It is, in fact, desperately dull. And the dullness is the thinnest of cloaks to the menace which constantly pervades the scene. For the mine sweepers have not only to deal with mines simply deposited at a convenient depth beneath the surface and left there to do their unpleasant work. They have to deal with an elaboration of cunning such as appears to come easily to the Prussian mentality,



English airship among the clouds

WITH AMERICAN SAILORS ON LAND

United States Navy Men Popular in Britain—Irish People, in Neighborhood of Flotilla Base, Show Interest in Baseball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The United States citizens who as democrats have assumed the naval uniform in the cause of democracy have long since made themselves thoroughly at home at Queenstown and in the Irish country roundabout. The Irish ancestry of some of them has been an additional bond of union. When they first discovered Ireland and set foot on its shores many an Irish mother ran after them and said: "Och me son's in your country. Come into my house for a bit o' rest or any thing ye may need." That, of course, was when they knew that "Old Glory" signified friendship, for at first when the gray flotillas came on the scene a wild rumor went round that the Germans had captured Ireland. The wise- acres determinedly knew better and soon this rumor was laid at rest by the statement that what had really happened was that America had bought Ireland in order to settle the Home Rule question. On this point it may be said that if the American officers proposed to attempt this ingenious plan they have certainly now given up the idea. One thing they have clearly realized: that the Irish question cannot be even approximately visualized by Americans living far away from the Irish atmosphere.

There are passages through the barrage, which are altered periodically and the German seaplanes cruise over the surface of the sea to find out exactly where these "gates" are. They have also a playful habit of attempting to make other passages by firing at and breaking the buoys which support the mines thus allowing the latter to sink to the bottom. It is the duty of British seaplanes to prevent these ples- antries on the rare occasions when they happen. But the German airmen do not always get off scot-free even if there are no British seaplanes about.

One German aeroplane, busily engaged one morning at a low altitude sinking the bombs in the manner mentioned, was set upon by a drifter and brought down by gunfire, both the German airmen being captured. The Distinguished Service Order given to the commander of the drifter for this neat bit of work was well earned.

FARM AND STOCK SHOW EXPANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York bankers have contributed \$650 and the Federal Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, \$100 for prizes in the competition for posters to announce the next Liberty Loan, which has been started by the Art Alliance of America. The competition is open to all artists and art students. The designs must be submitted at the Art Alliance Galleries, 10 East 47th Street, by Aug. 25.

The poster having the highest artistic qualities combined with the power to induce subscriptions will qualify for the first prize of \$150. The second prize will be \$100. If one of these posters is selected by the Government, it will be bought for \$250. A prize of \$250 will also be paid to the woman artist who designs a poster which is particularly adapted to present to women their duty to purchase Liberty Bonds.

The judges are Herbert Adams, president of the National Academy of Design; J. Herbert Case, vice-president of the Farmers Loan & Trust Company; Frank G. Cooper, publicity expert; James P. Haney, director of art in the city high schools; W. Frank Purdy, president of the Art Alliance of America; Henry Reuterdahl of the United States Navy Publicity Bureau; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, who is chairman of the poster committee of the Federal Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

REDUCTION OF GARBAGE WASTE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—To the reports from many cities about reduction in garbage due to saving in the kitchen, Chicago adds the following, noted in the Woman's City Club Bulletin: The campaign to reduce the garbage waste shows excellent results in our city, but a constant alertness is necessary and is successfully maintained. Of the part played by these excellent airships, in hunting down the submarine, but little can be told at present, though many a German submarine can trace its fate to these sharp-eyed vessels which have spotted it beneath the surface and followed its course unswervingly while summoning by wireless the motor boats which race across the surface of the sea and drop their nets in obedience to the signals from the sky. The airships in the same way play an important part in the mine-sweeping and mine-laying operations and probably the Admiralty would welcome more of them.

The same work of course is done by the seaplanes in addition to other work, including fighting. At the seaplane station visited by the writer the work of assembling the parts which had been brought down from the factories was in active progress. A good deal of repair work and actual construction was also in progress. Much of the work of course is done by the English sailor to like enthusiasm. The writer overheard a conversation between a United States officer and a British officer on the merits of the game. To be strictly correct it was largely a monologue by the American officer for the Englishman had com-

mitted the fatal error of calling it "bass ball" and had then relapsed into silence while the American explained the meaning of "scrimmages," "long hits," "anybody's ball" and so on, quite obviously without convincing the Englishman that baseball could rank as a real game. Soon the games will be fully reported if the rumor is correct that a paper is about to be circulated in both fleets entitled "The Anglo-American Irish Sea Times." This paper, the writer was informed, will be largely chaffing with a grain of wheat among the chaff. Perhaps the baseball will be the grain of wheat.

Of the American flotilla and its doings the less said probably the better. The flotilla does not want any publicity about its doings. One may note, however, the interest taken in the mother or supply ship which is looked upon here as something of a novelty. It is, of course, much larger than the others and has everything required by the flotilla on board from a needle to an iron foundry, every necessary for repairing and painting ships, oil for running them, a tailor, a barber, a dentist. In general it may be said that the American fleet is learning everything it can and is trying to profit by the hard-earned experience of the British ships. There is complete cooperation and the Americans are learning rapidly. The men are also learning and are especially keen to catch German submarines. Many of the men have voluntarily sat upon watch all night on the off-chance of doing so, and if there has occasionally been determined firing upon floating spars, imitating U-boats in the dim morning light, after all, where there is no zeal there are no works.

OIL FIELD SCENE OF GROWING TOWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Irving oil field in Kentucky is reported in a Geological Survey bulletin as having developed from nothing three years ago into the richest oil territory in the State. A town of 300 people has expanded into a city of 6000 inhabitants.

A profound change has affected the region. The little-used mountain trails are widened and deeply worn into rocky roads, over which six-mile teams struggle to pull or hold back loads of steel pipe and machinery.

The mountain stillness is broken by the "pup, pup, pup" of gas engines, most of them hidden from view in the bushes.

The mountaineers, who formerly cared little for titles, precise acreage, position of boundary lines or court proceedings, are now hiring lawyers and surveyors to solve intricate questions of ownership. Some are wealthy and are growing wealthier through their title—or rather their eighth—of the oil found on their farms; some are hopeful of the results of tests about to be made; and some are vexed because they sold at too low a figure.

Some farms that were worth a hundred or \$100 three years ago would now bring \$1,000,000 or more.

The output of the Irving field in 1917, the bulletin says, will be more than twice as great as that of the dozens of other oil fields in the State, some of them long productive; and if nothing unforeseen happens it will produce even more in 1918. The field is in a region where oil showings have long been known and oil has long been sought, and yet somehow, this pool 10 miles long and two miles wide was missed.

The oil industry in the United States is said to have begun in 1858, in Northwestern Pennsylvania, but oil and gas were known in Eastern Kentucky 30 years earlier. Some oil was found southeast of Irvine 20 years ago and pools have been developed in the surrounding region, but the great pool northeast of Irvine long lay undiscovered.

NAVY LEAGUE AND IRELAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—With a view to safeguarding Irish harbors and communications in the event of the establishment of Irish self-government, the Navy League asked the Prime Minister if he would receive a deputation on the subject. A reply was returned saying that at the present time he was unable to do so but that any views which they wished to represent to the Prime Minister would receive most careful consideration. The executive of the league regard the reply as unsatisfactory and have issued a statement which contains the following: "An Irish Government must be friendly, neutral or hostile in time of war. There is little to choose between neutrality and hostility. Ireland is the Heel of the Boot of the Atlantic. Of 18 harbors, five are first-class harbors, essential to the command of the sea by the British Empire. Therefore it is necessary that the best naval opinion should pass judgment on any arrangement of the Irish question agreed to by any Irish convention of landsmen before it is carried into effect. Irish communications and Irish harbors must be under the direct control of the Imperial Government."

A great event of late for the American sailors was the opening of the United States naval men's club for which funds were supplied by American business men. Only the entertainment hall has been completed meantime, but when the building is finally ready for use it will have 75 beds, shower baths for the men, a refreshment room, and a large reading room where all United States magazines and newspapers will be kept. When the writer inquired the way to the club he was told, "Keep right down by the sea till ye come to a turn up to the left where ye go on keepin' right down by the sea." Nevertheless he arrived. All the decorations of the club are done by United States bluejackets, and artists from the ships have painted "Old Glory" intertwined with the Union Jack on the walls.

Some of the local people show some interest in the baseball—it is surely unnecessary to announce that where there are United States citizens there is baseball. To the zest imparted by the daily playing on the cricket ground there is added at present the exhilaration of rousing the stolid English sailor to like enthusiasm. The writer overheard a conversation between a United States officer and a British officer on the merits of the game. To be strictly correct it was largely a monologue by the American officer for the Englishman had com-

POSTAL SAVINGS IN ARGENTINA

Thrift Propaganda Undertaken by the Government Is Liberally Responded to by People of South American Nation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—According to official reports, the intensive propaganda recently undertaken by the National Postoffice Savings Bank has given very good results, exhortations to thrift having been made with considerable effect in workshops, factories, barracks, the Navy and schools.

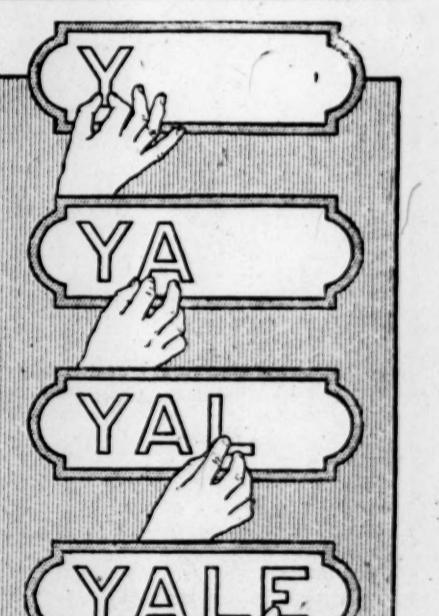
In the Navy, the first vessel to be experimented upon was the Almirante Brown, upon which the paymaster has been constituted official representative of the Postoffice Savings Bank. Each pay day, on handing the men their envelopes, this officer invites them to put something aside, no matter how small the amount may be. The postal authorities also have been given permission to open an office in the largest department store in Buenos Aires, where deposits will be received from shoppers. Cracker factories, oil refineries and similar large purveyors to the public have agreed to take out 100,000 passbooks for advertising purposes, each to carry a small initial deposit as an incentive to further savings.

Another method was the posting of large bills all over the city on May 25, the national holiday, announcing that 179,801 deposit books had been issued by the Post Office Savings Bank. As a result of this advertising the number of depositors increased to 183,071 in 14 days. This increase is considered extremely satisfactory, especially as the country is passing through a crisis, both as regards money and work, which contributes to the difficulties that face the working classes and renders almost nugatory their attempts to save.

The Post Office Savings Bank closed its first year with deposits of 304,627 pesos in 1915. At the end of 1916 the deposits amounted to 3,723,880 pesos, and now, in less than six months of 1917, the deposits are 7,669,765, or double the deposits for the entire year of 1916.

SHIPS LAUNCHED AT TORONTO
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Two fishery protection vessels, the Festubert and St. Elot, each measuring 140 by 25 feet, were launched on Aug. 2. On the same day the Orleans, a bulk freighter, built for the Great Lakes Transportation Company of Midland, and since sold to the Oriental Steamship Company of France, was launched at the Thor shipbuilding plant. The Orleans is 261x33 feet and has a carrying capacity of 4300 tons. The company is under contract for three more of the same type.

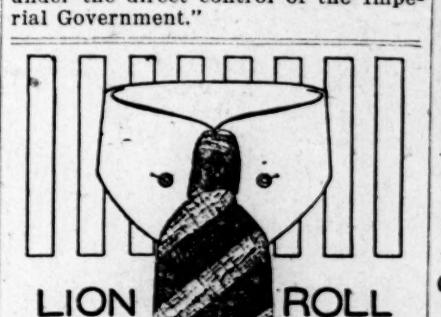


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BISBEE DEFENDS ITS REPUTATION

Denial of Alleged Incorrect Statements About the I. W. W. Disturbances in Warren District—Rewards Are Offered

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Articles said to be highly misleading and incorrect, bearing on the recent Industrial Workers of the World disturbances in the West, and published in the press of the United States, have led people of Bisbee, Ariz., and the Warren Mining District, to take steps to defend the reputation of their section. One of these is the publication of the following notice, occupying nearly half a page in the *Arizona Republican*, a daily paper of this city.

\$500—REWARD—\$500

"The undersigned committee of the Citizens' Protective Association of Bisbee, Ariz., and of the Warren Mining District's Workmen's Loyalty League will pay the above reward for proof of any of the following assertions made in interviews and communications which have been printed in newspapers in different parts of the country:

"That men were killed in the Warren district on July 12, 1917, in the course of the removal from the district of traitorous scoundrels of the I. W. W. organization and their sympathizers, of whose death no report was made.

"That women were roughly handled and deported.

"That women were mistreated, insulted, or assaulted in their homes, on the streets, roads, or elsewhere.

"That a child was knocked down, torn from its parents or subjected to mistreatment.

"For disproof of any of the following statements there will be paid \$500 reward.

"That any man was removed from the Warren district without being given the opportunity to remain if he chose to renounce I. W. W. treasonable doctrine and pledge himself to loyalty to the United States, except officers of the I. W. W., their advisors, speakers and agitators.

"That any more, or as much, was done in Bisbee, or in the Warren district, on July 12, than was done in the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, and San Diego, Cal., and in the California hop fields or in the states of Washington and Oregon in 1912-13-14, when the same dangerous I. W. W. element intimidated the public until driven by citizens and officers with pitchforks, guns and other weapons, from county to county, and finally out of the State, many of these same I. W. W. vagabonds being among those driven from the Warren district, while hundreds of their fellows yet remain in other mining districts of the State practicing treason and terrorism.

"That at any time during July 12, or since, was there done, or has there been anything done, except under the direction of Sheriff Harry C. Wheeler, the officer held responsible by the law, for the prevention of disorderly, menacing actions against the people of his county, and required by the law, in making prevention or suppression of dangerous conditions, to summon all the citizens he may deem necessary and to do everything within his power before he may call for outside assistance.

"That the Workmen's Loyalty League had, prior to, on, or since July 12, 1917, any other motive than the sustenance of loyalty to the United States, the safety and freedom of the community and the determination to uphold the President of the United States and the Secretary of Labor in their advice to employers and employees that neither shall, during the period of the war, demand changes from terms and conditions of employment prevailing before the war.

"That in any mining district of the United States there was, prior to or since July 12, 1917, higher wages, or as high wages, paid to miners in large bodies than in the Warren district, Bisbee, throughout 1916-17.

"In conclusion, these committees brand as false all assertions made in newspaper interviews and communications, or verbally, by any and all persons declaring that physical abuses were practiced upon men, women, or children in the Warren district or Bisbee on July 12, 1917, or since, by those who took part in the deportation proceedings, and in applying the lie and the brand of liars to such persons, these committees accept and desire the liability for damage suits from any person or persons these terms may fit as here applied, and vouch for their responsibility in a financial way as parties from whom damages could be collected under court order, through reference to the Bank of Bisbee, the Miners & Merchants Bank of Bisbee, and the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Bisbee, Ariz.

"The same derogatory, libelous if untrue, terms apply to persons who have charged that the families of deported men have been left to starve and are suffering without the consideration or care of Bisbee or the Warren district, all of which is as false as the other statements of I. W. W. and their sympathizers, there having been no time since July 12 that committees have not solicited, looked after and supplied the needs of families (mostly Mexicans), left behind by deported men.

"(Signed) Warren District Workmen's Loyalty League Committee.

"(Signed) Warren District Citizens Protective League Committee.

"No assertion concerning the above organizations of the Warren district, its employees or employers, emanating from I. W. W. or their sympathizers, contains or will contain the truth. If you are a loyal American come to Bisbee, where you will find welcome work at high wages, and learn enemies.

FIREMEN CALLED WELL CARED FOR

Persons in Touch With City Government Affairs Sum Up Privileges of Men Who Seek Every Third Day Off

Boston firemen who are demanding one day off in three are declared by several heads of departments at City Hall to be beyond all doubt the best provided for class of city employees; and, indeed, better cared for than any other organization of men depending on salary or wage in the city of Boston.

Four organizations contribute to their relief and care when need arises. Since 1884, the city has paid pensions to members of the fire department, the pension roll today being \$150,714.21 a year. The Firemen's Relief Fund, an organization of the men, pays \$2.50 a day when the firemen report as unable to be on duty.

The Firemen's Relief Association, another organization of the men's, pays their families \$2000 upon their passing away, and Massachusetts State Firemen's Association pays \$1000 to the family of any fireman who perishes on duty.

The Firemen's Relief Association is the only one of these beneficial organizations which costs the firemen any money to maintain. In this concern, upon the passing of any member, the firemen are assessed \$2 each and there being about 1000 members the benefit is paid at once. Every man connected with the fire department in whatever capacity must be a member of this organization six months after entering the department.

The city pension roll for firemen shows how the department has been cared for by Boston. In 1884, the year the firemen's pension was established, \$595.50 was paid in pensions. The same year the police pension roll amounted to \$25,577.98. In 1916 the firemen's pension payroll amounted to \$150,714.21 while the pension roll of the Boston police was \$158,821.45.

On the Boston firemen's pension roll today are 210 regular pensioners to whom are made annual payments of \$1600 down to \$550. There are 43 women drawing annuities of \$300 a year each. On the pension roll of the retired firemen who are receiving compensations from the city are 55 men at \$600 a year; 25 men at \$650; 52 men at \$700; nine at \$750; 26 at \$800; 11 at \$900, and 13 at \$1000. These figures were taken from the monthly payroll of the fire department pensions of July 26, 1917.

The schedule of payment depends on service. One half pay is given to men who have been disabled after 15 years' service. To a fireman who is retired on what is called "total disability" the city pays two-thirds of his salary for the remainder of his life. After 25 years service in the fire department any man who has attained the age of 55 years may retire on one half of his salary for life.

The city's pension roll payments for the firemen has grown steadily and swiftly from 1884. In 1884 the city paid in pensions to firemen \$95.50; 1885, \$1775; 1886, \$1905; 1887, \$192.86; 1888, \$364.128; 1889, \$8175.02; 1890, \$12,348.05; 1891, \$10,360.42; 1892, \$13,524.89; 1893, \$23,415.48; 1894, \$27,551.99; 1895, \$33,263.82; 1896, \$34,901.28; 1897, \$38,960.72; 1898, \$44,319.14; 1899, \$47,062.78; 1900, \$45,265.48; 1901, \$53,879.47; 1902, \$64,478.63; 1903, \$64,800.29; 1904, \$68,130.84; 1905, \$69,332.20; 1906, \$76,096.79; 1907, \$88,479.16; 1908, \$95,759.49; 1909, \$97,897.10; 1910, \$102,763.94; 1911, \$108,601.84; 1912, \$111,432.37; 1913, \$124,299.44; 1914, \$136,204.06; 1915, \$140,988.67, and 1916, \$150,714.21.

In addition to the demand for one day off in three from the firemen, John Grady, commissioner of the fire department, wrote yesterday to Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Boston committee on public safety, asking the chairman to help him secure exemption for 40 men in the service who are liable to the first draft.

Chairman Bowles advised Commissioner Grady to take up the facts with the various exemption boards.

CROP PAYS FOR FARM

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Gerhard Esaw, who lives west of Gainesville, is glad that he left Germany and came to America where he has found splendid opportunity which he declares could not be enjoyed by his people in Germany, says the Oklahoman. He paid \$6400 for 160 acres of land on which he harvested 2000 bushels of wheat that he has stored in a granary expecting to get \$2.50 per bushel. This figure, will realize \$5000. He will have not less than \$1000 worth of corn. His oats crop brought him \$1500. He has more than paid for his farm in one year. He declares that America offers advantages as well as liberty from taxation and oppression such as exists in Germany.

AUTOS ASKED FOR VETERANS

Assessor Fred E. Bolton has sent out a circular letter appealing for the loan of automobiles for the use of the Civil War veterans during the G. A. R. week, and Mayor Curley endorses the appeal, saying that 100 cars will be needed every day, and several hundred on the day of the parade. Mr. Bolton is sending return postal cards to bear descriptions of cars which owners are willing to lend.

The annual parade is to start at 10 a. m., Aug. 21, and the dinner in honor of the distinguished guests is to be held that evening. The route of the parade has been announced as follows: Arlington Street, Beacon School, Washington, Temple Place, Tremont, Boylston, Park Square.

Mayor Curley today requested the park and recreation department to supply 2000 camp stools at the Park, the usual maintenance work.

man bandstand in Boston Common for the use of the visiting veterans. During national encampment week the Parkman bandstand will be decorated and at night will be illuminated. Band concerts are scheduled for each day.

Tomorrow at 11 a. m. the committee on decorations will hold a conference to plan for the erection of a court of honor in Copley Square and decorations about the Hotel Vendome, which will be the headquarters for the visiting G. A. R. men.

RECENT RUSSIAN DRIVE IN GALICIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—General Brusilov has not been long in starting in to make good his protestations to Gen. Sir William Robertson. After a very heavy bombardment, commented on by the German communiqué as having turned their positions into a crater-field, the Russians, at the time of writing, have launched a powerful offensive, put by the Germans at 16 divisions, on the Konluchy-Brzezany front on July 1. Brzezany is a town in Galicia, 50 miles easterly of Lemberg, and represents about the nearest point the Russians are to that town. The Russians claim to have broken into the Austrian lines, to have occupied three lines of trenches and the fortified village of Konluchy and pushed on to the stream south of the village. This engagement gave to the Russians prisoners to the number of 164 officers and 8400 other ranks, seven guns and seven machine guns. To the southwest of Brzezany another attack was launched against fortified positions in which the Russians claim success, and the city auditor under approval of the commissioner of the Department of Public Works amounted to \$175,943.45 on July 5 last. Of course, this payment does not represent the full amount due the contractor, for the city withholds 15 per cent of the total amount due until the completion and payment of the work.

This day, Aug. 9, 1917, was stipulated in the \$803,180 South Boston Strandway contract with the New York State Dredging Company for the completion of the improvement which Mayor Curley made one of the chief planks in his platform when he ran for Mayor in 1913. This year and late last year the Mayor has promised to dedicate the finished Strandway improvement on Oct. 12, naming it "Columbus Park." The Strandway undertaking, it is asserted, is little more than 10 per cent finished at the end of the eight months stipulated in the contract for the completion of the entire enterprise. Payments made by the city auditor under approval of the commissioner of the Department of Public Works amounted to \$175,943.45 on July 5 last. Of course, this payment does not represent the full amount due the contractor, for the city withholds 15 per cent of the total amount due until the completion and payment of the work.

It was figured out at City Hall yesterday that about \$206,000 was really due to the New York State Dredging Company for the work it had done on the Strandway affair to date, or something like 25 per cent of the whole.

The payment on the sewer extension work, which, of course, had to precede the dredging and filling for the proposed parkway, on July 5 amounted to \$114,136.95. Since then it is figured the total work on the sewer system improvement has amounted to \$136,000 and on the Strandway to \$73,000, or \$206,000, in all to date.

When it is recalled that the sewer extension improvement has been figured to cost nearly \$200,000 it will be seen how much the parking work for the Strandway has been delayed. It is figured by experts who are watching the work done along the South Boston shore of Old Harbor that not a great deal more than 10 per cent of the dredging and filling for the parkway has been completed.

The Russians admit "some of our detachments have sustained severe losses, especially in officers." Such an admission is unusual but it shows the readiness of the Army to push hard, cost what it may, and to this the German communiqué bears witness. A "barring position" would presumably be one which bars or covers further advance from a first position given up. This may well be as the fortified position of Brzezany is reported to be covered by a lake, the defiles of the Zlota Lipa River, and hills which run up to 1300 feet. The high ground all along this line has been held by the Germans since the summer of 1916 when they were driven back by the Russian offensive.

The Russian War Minister, M. Kerensky, has issued a stirring appeal to "the armies of free Russia" to back up this offensive. The Petrograd communiqué of June 30 reports intense artillery and trench mortar fire along the Russian right flank on the Riga front while German deserters say that the Germans are preparing a naval operation in the neighborhood of Riga on a grand scale and that new concentrations and fresh divisions are being brought up.

This, however, may be due to fear of a Russian offensive and the German high command may be apprehensive that they have taken more troops and guns than they can afford from the Eastern front and are replacing them. Amsterdam's report on the Riga front while German deserters say that the Germans are preparing a naval operation in the neighborhood of Riga on a grand scale and that new concentrations and fresh divisions are being brought up.

The city's contract with the New York State Dredging Company for the Strandway improvement work was signed on Dec. 9 of last year. The instrument stipulated the completion of the entire work on Aug. 9, 1917. That fact has been little spoken of at City Hall, the impression being steadily thrown out that the Strandway improvement is to be completed in time for the dedication, Oct. 12, next.

It was said in City Hall yesterday that the contractor would be urged to fill up as much along the shore as possible thereby making a small island, or filling, and that on this eminence a stand would be erected from which prominent position the Mayor would deliver his dedicatory address on South Boston just about two months before the city election in which he is a candidate for reelection.

The work, so far, has been carried on under the sewer extension loan appropriation of \$200,000 and the \$59,000 loan transferred from the funds of the Park and Recreation Department to the Department of Agriculture's August estimate.

The Boston Finance Commission has never approved of the enterprise. In one of its reports on the matter it recommended: "That the work at South Boston is not of urgent necessity, its construction be delayed until such time as normal conditions in the labor and materials markets are restored."

But the Strandway improvement was an ante-election pledge of Mayor Curley and he insisted on starting to carry out the enterprise which some of his strongest political friends have privately admitted was a contract which should have waited the paving of the streets and the restoration of better market conditions for the supplies needed.

LIEUTENANT GOGGIN PROMOTED

Lieut. Patrick F. Goggin, a fireman for 24 years and a lieutenant since 1901, was made a captain yesterday by Mayor Curley. Goggin, who has been at Engine 36 and whose home is at 21 Monument Square, Charlestown, may remain at Engine 36 house. It is believed that Captain Murray, now in command there, will be transferred to Engine 4, to succeed Capt. William E. Riley, recently made district chief.

HELPERS TO STRIKE

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—Miss Minnie J. Nielson, county superintendent of schools of Barnes County, has been named by the women's Liberty Loan Committee at Washington, a Fargo Forum correspondent notes, to head the strike for 65 cents more a day, as granted. A compromise offer of the employers of \$3.20 a day was rejected.

STRANDWAY FAR FROM COMPLETED

South Boston Improvement Long a Theme of Mayor Curley's Political Talks, 20 Per Cent Done on Day Set for Finish

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

ing activity last evening again increased to greater intensity.

On the coastal sector the English, after drumfire, pressed forward with a strong force from Nieuport in a northerly and northeasterly direction. They were driven back in hand-to-hand fighting.

Between Drafbank, northeast of Bixschoote, and Frezenberg, the enemy troops after nightfall launched repeated strong local attacks against our lines. Even here they were repulsed everywhere.

In Artois there was lively firing activity between the La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe River. English reconnoitering thrusts against several sectors on this front failed.

Front of the German Crown Prince: During the evening the artillery activity along the Chemin des Dames revived. On the left bank of the Meuse a cleverly executed surprise attack made by Baden storming detachments, which penetrated into the strongly entrenched Caurières Wood, resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners.

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There were no operations on a large scale.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the Wooded Carpathians Austro-Hungarian regiments by a storming attack took possession of several strongly defended mountain summits. South of Castinthal and north of the Lepsa Monastery fresh Rumanian attacks were repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: "At the point of penetration of enemy lines north of Fokshani bitter fighting took place. We extended our success. The Russians and Rumanians carried out strong but futile counterattacks. It was ascertained from prisoners that 12 enemy regiments took part in the fight.

Macedonian front: There is nothing new to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Parties of our troops successfully raided the enemy trenches last night near Lombartzdyne and captured a few prisoners and a machine gun.

The enemy artillery was active during the night to the east and north of Ypres, particularly in the neighborhood of Westhoek and the Ypres-Staden railway.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Wednesday night reads:

The artillery activity was rather violent in the region of Pantheon and La Royere farm, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of the Caurières wood and in the Douaumont sector.

Belgian communication: During the night the enemy artillery shelled actively part of our communications, firing with the least intensity on our organizations in the first line. The morning was calm except for some shelling before Dixmude. In the afternoon the firing was of little importance.

Army of the east, Aug. 7: The artillery activity was moderate on the whole of the front. On the Serbian front and in the Tchernia bend the enemy troops attempted two surprise attacks which failed.

British aviators bombed enemy encampments south of Veles.

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PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, after artillery activity and mine-throwing, the enemy troops attacked our position in the region of the village of Semerikli and penetrated part of our trenches. They were driven out, however, by newly-arrived reserves and the situation was restored.

In the direction of Brody, in the region of Baldur, an enemy scouting party showered hand grenades upon the trenches of our barrier guards and occupied them, but a counterattack restored the situation.

West of the city of Zbaraj, in the region of the village of Ivachuv, the enemy forces pressed back our advance post a trifle. In the region of the confluence of the River Zbroc our troops, developing an energetic offensive, drove out the enemy troops after severe fighting from the villages of Barychkovy and Wygoda and from the heights west of the last named village. We took prisoner seven officers and 300 of the rank and file and also captured four machine guns.

Northwest of the town of Sereth (Bukowina) on the front of the villages of Vaskovoy and Oprichni, our troops repulsed several persistent enemy attacks. Southwest of the town of Sereth the enemy troops succeeded in penetrating our trenches but the situation was restored through our counterattacks. There have been fusillades and scouting operations on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front: Between the Kimpolung road and Mount Lamantul the enemy forces made a number of attacks, most of which were repulsed.

Certain of our gallant regiments, having used up all their cartridges, fought at the point of the bayonet and with stones which they threw down the mountain-side. The enemy troops succeeded in taking only two of the heights west of Dezemkni and southwest of Sotchi. On Tuesday night our troops occupying both sides of the Kimpolung road retired somewhat to the east.

During the course of Tuesday the enemy troops continued their persistent attacks between the Fokshani-Mhraschtch railroad and the River Sereth (Moldavia) and pressed back

our troops north of Bisgeschi. There have been fusillades on the remainder of the front.

Caucasus front: In the region of Hoshba, 40 versts southeast of Van, our troops scattered a band of Kurds. In the region of Dizy, 50 versts west of Urm, our detachments of volunteers put to flight bands of Kurds, killing 64 of them and taking 10 men prisoners.

There have been fusillades on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

On the Trentino front yesterday greater activity on the part of our reconnoitering parties led to minor encounters between patrols.

On the Carso our concentrated fire damaged and harassed the enemy troops and drew their fire. Our batteries answered with accurately directed salvos.

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RECRUITING OF PROVINCES MEN

Massachusetts Campaign to Enroll French-Canadians Begins Saturday — United States Wants Aviators

Recruiting of French-Canadians is expected to start in Massachusetts next Saturday when Lieut. Pierre Chevalier starts a campaign. Special appeal is to be made to Canadians who formerly lived in the maritime provinces. Lieutenant Chevalier has been released from work at the British recruiting station by the arrival of Lieut. J. S. Wier of the Twelfth Battalion, Cameron Scottish Rifles.

On Monday and yesterday our bombing flights, notwithstanding heavy antiaircraft fire, dropped four tons of high explosives on the enemy military huts in the Chiavano Valley, causing great destruction. One of our escorting planes was hit by enemy fire, but succeeded in landing within our lines. All the other machines returned safely to their bases.

A down-town office for enrolling men in the Government air service as well as at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army on Huntington Avenue, opened today at 42 Water Street. Announcement is made that three classes now exist in the air service. Class 1 consists of men from 19 to 30 years of age who may take a course varying from four to six months in ballooning or aviation to qualify as first Lieutenant pilots upon graduation. Class 2 for nonfliers from 30 to 45 years of age to act as supply officers for air squadrons with rank of Lieutenant or captain.

Class three consists of men from 25 to 35 years of age with previous military experience, for observation work.

Class two is practically filled, but classes one and three still offer many good openings.

John H. Bates, son of former Gov. John L. Bates has passed the examination for balloon pilot cadet, and goes to Ft. Omaha, Neb., to study.

Telegrams from governors of the various states expressing their opinions of the value of the aviation branch of the United States armed forces have been received at the Northeastern Headquarters, U. S. A. in Boston and all say that the value of the aero branch of the service has been recognized in the war and that a large detachment from the United States is necessary for a speedy victory. The telegrams are made public as received, and later the headquarters is to publish a pamphlet containing all the communications.

Henry W. Keyes, Governor of New Hampshire; Henry C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia; Keith Neville, Governor of Nebraska; John G. Townsend, Governor of Delaware; Peter Norbeck, Governor of South Dakota; W. E. Lindsay, Governor of New Mexico; John J. Cornwell, Governor of West Virginia, and Ernest Lester, Governor of Washington, are among those expressing commendation of the service.

Reverting to Serbia, Mr. Lloyd George made the statements already quoted, adding, "It is not merely a matter of honor, it is a matter of the security of civilization. What is true of Belgium in the West, that she is a warder of the gateway, is equally true about Serbia in the East. She is the guardian of the gate and faithfully has she stood to her task."

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Another Ballplayer Enrolls C. H. Shorten, centerfielder of the Boston American baseball team, enrolled this morning at the Charlestown Navy Yard as a first-class yoman, for duty with the United States Naval Reservists in general service. He is the third Red Sox player to enroll.

New Artillery Designations

From now on the First and Second Massachusetts Field Artillery will be known as the One Hundred and First and the One Hundred and Second United States Field Artillery, although for historical purposes the old names may be kept in parenthesis when sending home dispatches.

The last of the Massachusetts regiment to go into regimental camp is the Fifth, which starts training on the Adams farm near Quincy Monday. Men are already there laying out the camp sites.

About 300 Junior Naval Reserves will start to March to Boston from New London Friday morning by way of Providence, allowing 10 days for the trip. After a short stay in the city the reserves will return to New London by boat. Three automobile trucks will accompany them.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., commander of the Northeastern Department, is to inspect the Harvard regiment in night tactics at Barre tonight, returning to the city tomorrow morning.

A field day was held by the Somerville State Guard companies yesterday on Somerville field, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Adjt.-Gen. Jesse Stevens attending.

Tech Aero School

This morning 20 young naval reservists were called for active duty as prospective aviators, and were taken in charge by Lieut. E. H. McKeckin, commanding officer and instructor at the ground school for aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. These reservists will take an eight weeks' course in Cambridge and will then be sent to Pensacola, Fla., Quantico or some other field. The school at Technology has a capacity of between 500 and 600 students. About 50 men will be called from various points each week until it has a capacity attendance.

GERMAN POPULAR RULE DEMANDED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Philip Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, in a speech delivered at Mannheim, Baden, before 6000 people, demanded in the interest of peace the speedy substitution for the present Government of Dr. Michaelis, a Government really representing the will of the German people.

German Socialists will oppose the newly constituted Government at Berlin, the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts declares.

Our artillery have obtained many direct hits on guns and emplacements, causing considerable inconvenience to the enemy troops.

"Persons so foolish as to expect a

great gain in the direction of a parliamentary regime," says the Roman Catholic newspaper Germania, "will naturally be disappointed," but it expresses the opinion that the presence of Roman Catholic representatives in the Government greatly improves the system.

It appears that Dr. Spahn, leader of the Roman Catholic Center Party in the Reichstag, will be forced to retire from parliamentary life on account of his appointment as Prussian Minister of Justice. He will stand for reelection, though he cannot become a member of the Bundesrat.

August Worms, leader of the Flemish movement in Belgium, said in an interview in the Berliner Tagblatt that the aim of the movement was the reestablishing in Belgium of a dual monarchy of Flanders and Wallonia under King Albert.

GERMANS AFTER BIG BRITISH SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Twenty-one large vessels were sunk for the week ending 3 p.m., Aug. 5. This number includes two sunk during the week ending July 29. Two vessels under 1600 tons were sunk and 13 vessels altogether were unsuccessfully attacked. The latter figure includes two attacked in the previous week and one attacked during the week ending July 22. No fishing vessels were sunk.

Figures for arrivals and sailings are 233 arrivals, 2796 sailings of merchant ships of all nationalities, 100 tons net, at and from United Kingdom ports.

It will be noted that the fall in the losses of vessels of small size continues, the Germans apparently concentrating their efforts against large vessels. The proportion of losses to the total number of attacks always averages out a very high figure and it is obvious that despite the more optimistic attitude that prevails regarding the submarine campaign it has by no means been overcome. At the same time it is probable that Germany, despite all her preparations for this submarine campaign, has shot her

figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 24 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week Arrivals and Vessels % Beat of ending departures sunk sunk attacks

Feb. 25..... 4,541 21 0.46 12

March 4..... 5,005 23 0.45 12

March 11.... 3,944 17 0.43 16

March 18.... 5,082 24 0.47 16

March 25.... 5,147 25 0.52 13

April 1..... 4,680 31 0.56 18

April 8..... 4,773 19 0.40 14

April 15.... 4,710 28 0.60 15

LIQUOR BUSINESS IS DANGEROUS

John Koren, Federal Prison Commissioner, Tells Chicago Inquiry Board Traffic Needs Most Stringent Regulation

"The liquor business is a dangerous one, and should be subject to high taxation and strict regulation," said John Koren, the United States member of the International Prison Commission, at a conference in Boston today with the Chicago City Council Committee on License, which is visiting eastern cities on a tour of inquiry into the license system. Mr. Koren, however, spoke as one who recognizes the liquor traffic as a distinct and necessary business. He has made special investigations of the traffic throughout the United States and in Europe.

"Requisite authority over the entire business, unhampered by local or political influence, is fundamental to the successful regulation of the liquor traffic in any community," said Mr. Koren.

"The system in Boston seems anomalous to those who are familiar with the vesting of the control of the liquor business in local hands, but to my mind the Boston method is the most successful yet formulated. I do not say that it is completely successful, but it has removed the control of the business from local influences and has placed it where it is above suspicion."

Mr. Koren reviewed the systems in New York and Philadelphia and declared that both were open to criticism of political control. "We would not be human," he said, "if, when placed by politics in a position where we could regulate such a business, we did not regulate in some degree at least with a view to our political future."

Several members of the committee asked Mr. Koren if he did not believe in local self-government. It was pointed out that at present in Chicago, the city council authorizes the Mayor to issue licenses, but that the Mayor has the power to issue, reject or revoke them, while the numerous village boards in Chicago also have a voice in the liquor question.

Mr. Koren maintained that the commission form of control, with the members appointed by an outside and unprejudiced authority, with no thought of politics was nearly ideal.

"Any such a commission," said Mr. Koren, "should be clothed with sufficient authority to enforce its regulations. The Legislature of the State might pass certain statutes, but the minor details of the control of the liquor traffic should be left to the discretion of the commission. In other words, give the board a free hand."

"I do not believe that the regulation of so great and so dangerous a business should be placed in the hands of one man. It is too large an undertaking. Three men are necessary."

"Your theory may be correct in this government of regulation by a commission, but is it practical?" asked one member of the committee.

"It has certainly worked out well in Boston," replied Mr. Koren. "We have no open barrooms on Sunday, and all saloons close promptly at 11 o'clock. The liquor business should be properly classified and taxation should be on the volume of business, and not on the nature of it. I don't believe that liquor should be sold by department stores or by drug stores."

"I should like to see some State pass a law placing the business in the hands of some city or town, giving such a community a monopoly not only of the sale but of the manufacture of liquor. I think it would be interesting to see how it would work out."

With the conference with Mr. Koren, the Chicago committee closed its inquiry in Boston, and left this afternoon for New York.

Members of the committee were surprised in finding no dance halls with liquor licenses in Boston, nor any provisions for special liquor licenses for picnics and other social gatherings. The apparent absence of drunkenness on the streets was also the cause of considerable comment, while several members of the committee who have made special investigation of hotels and cafes remarked that they found conditions in these places quiet as compared with those of other cities.

Saloons in the West

Mr. Yarrow Wants Chicago Council to Hear Inquiry Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the same time that the Chicago City Council license committee makes its report to the council on its saloon investigation in the East, the Dry Chicago Federation asks that the council hear of its own inquiry into the saloon question in the West. The Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the organized movement to vote Chicago dry, has written a letter to Mayor Thompson making this request.

The dry's investigation into the western cities, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Omaha and Duluth, has been made by Dr. William T. Johnson, secretary for the Middle West for the Presbyterian Board of Temperance.

Dr. Johnson, so Mr. Yarrow said this morning, has been practically given to the Dry Chicago Federation by the Presbyterian Board and was delegated by the federation to make its western inquiry. He had been studying conditions in the cities named for the past four weeks.

The eastern solution is regulation, the western solution is prohibition. We would like to have the City Council of Chicago hear of how the West

handles the saloon. If we are refused, we will tell the western solution widely anyway," said Mr. Yarrow.

CONSUMERS UNITE FOR COOPERATIVE STORES BUYING

Interstate Organization, Just Formed, Embraces the Dakotas Montana and Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers will be offered contracts in the next year for \$25,000,000 worth of goods by the new Interstate Cooperative Association, organized at Fargo, according to M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul, president of the new organization, who has returned, says the Dispatch.

"The new association will be the biggest purchasing agency in the Northwest," Mr. Thatcher said. "We are starting with a membership of more than 100 elevators and stores for which we will do all the buying."

"With prices and quality the same, St. Paul will get the business of the new organization. In every case preference will be given to St. Paul merchants."

The new organization, Mr. Thatcher explained, will be entirely distinct from the Equity Cooperative Exchange and the American Rochdale Society. The purpose will be to benefit the consumer regardless of his position or class.

Among the articles which will be bought are: Coal, flour, mill feed, twine, salt, posts, lumber, machinery and foodstuffs in packages.

An office has been established at Fargo, with J. Axtell, secretary, in charge. Members of the organization will notify him the approximate amount of various commodities they will need during the year. The organization will then contract for the people and which is the most progressive of all the states.

As members desire small amounts of certain goods delivered they will notify the secretary, who will order the manufacturer to send the amount desired.

"The new buying agency will not have a cent of capital," Mr. Thatcher said. "As goods are delivered, they will be paid for by the member ordering. A small brokerage charge will be made to pay the running expenses of the organization and handle any trouble which might arise."

"The financial standing of every applicant for membership will be investigated before he is allowed to join. Only first class members will be accepted. The membership as a whole will guarantee all contracts."

Contracts must be approved by Mr. Thatcher. The directorate of the association consists of Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Axtell, D. L. Manning of Nortonville, N. D., vice-president; C. H. Opdahl, of Marion, N. D., and G. H. Brundage of Oriska, N. D.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota distributing agencies will form the membership. Individual consumers will be eligible to membership providing they can purchase goods in sufficiently large amounts to warrant the handling of their business.

Orders placed through the association already total 5000 tons of coal, 20 cars of flour and nine cars of mill feed in addition to miscellaneous articles.

TWO STATES JOIN IN COAL INQUIRY

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas and Missouri will join in an investigation of the coal combine, according to the Capital. This was agreed to when Atty.-Gen. S. M. Brewster wired Attorney-General McAllister of Missouri, of this State's desire to go to the bottom. The Attorney-General's action came after a conference with Gov. Arthur Capper who, a few days ago, set out in a statement the extortions prices being paid for coal by citizens. Governor Capper showed the wide discrepancy between the prices paid by individuals and by the Government for all kinds of coal.

The whole of the State's machinery will be set in motion to get the bottom facts about the high prices of coal. It is probable that the attorneys-general of the two states will summon witnesses at a hearing, and that all the coal operators and dealers will have a chance to explain the sudden jump in the price of coal.

Several coal operators have recently published interviews denying the statement of Governor Capper who declared that the increased cost to consumers was not warranted, and that the wages of the men in the mines had not been correspondingly increased. The joint investigation will be started just as soon as Attorney-General Brewster can hear from the Missouri official. The hearing of evidence will probably be at Kansas City.

SITE FOR PRISON FARM

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit house of correction inspectors have been instructed by Mayor Marx to seek sites of 500 to 1000 acres in Wayne County on which a modern prison farm could be established, and to prepare to relieve anticipated congestion this winter by asking the Common Council for authority to build a temporary dormitory adjoining the present institution, says the Free Press.

DISCARDED SHOES COLLECTED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Old shoes, discarded by customers in shoe stores of the city upon the purchase of a new pair, have been saved and given to the collectors of the Rotary Club. Promise of cooperation in the campaign to collect old shoes for the noncombatant allies in France and Belgium was secured, according to the Oklahoman, from nearly every shoe firm in the city. It has been the custom heretofore to sell shoes left in

I.A.N.D.R. REFORM DEBATE GOES ON

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Delegates Expected to Give Several Days to Important Propositions

The third day's debate on the initiative and referendum, in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today brought a display of greater interest and louder applause than any previous stage of discussion of this subject. When recess was taken at 1 p.m. every indication pointed to an extension of the debate through several more days. Professor Churchill of Amherst joined today with Mr. Choate of Southboro in opposition to the initiative and referendum. The proponents' side was upheld by Messrs. Bennett of Saugus and Bodfish of Barnstable.

Mr. Choate of Southboro resumed his argument against the initiative and referendum. He declared that there was no public demand for the change. The committee did not get a word or a letter to indicate that there was any public demand for the proposition. But if there had been such demand, it would appear in the press and in attendance at the hearings. But no such evidence was given. He admitted that there is popular unrest, but denied that it would be remedied by this change.

Continuing he said: "This Constitution was the result of the oppression in the old country and the fathers made a compact with themselves to have a government which should defend the rights of the weak and protect their liberty. In the cabin of the Mayflower they saw there was no safety for the minority, unless the majority was restrained in the exercise of power." Mr. Choate read from the preamble to the Constitution to support his contention that the Constitution is a compact between the majority and the minority.

The main objection to the initiative and referendum, he asserted, is that it affirms the right of the majority, or one party, to change the constitutional contract at any time, regardless of the rights of the minority.

Mr. Anderson of Brookline read from the Constitution a statement recognizing the right of the people to change their form of government at any time. In reply, Mr. Choate said that he did not deny the right to change; he was simply opposing the method of change proposed in the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Choate appealed to the alleged 190 delegates who were said to accept the principle of the initiative and referendum to give their careful attention to the subject and not to change the constitution till they were certain they have a better method. He closed and was rewarded by the longest and loudest applause yet given to any speaker of the convention.

Mr. Bennett of Saugus, for the initiative and referendum, argued that the petition shows a public demand for the change. He believed that people who sign petitions know what they are doing and that people never sign petitions for things which they oppose.

Mr. Bodfish quoted several passages from the bill of rights, affirming the right of the people to institute and reform as sufficient proof of his point that there is no contract which prevents changing the constitution as the people please at any time.

He charged that Mr. Choate had not revealed his reason for opposing the amendment. The fathers did not have a representative democracy, but a pure democracy. The representative system is a makeshift. It would have continued to work well if conditions had remained rural.

Mr. Churchill of Amherst, at 12:14, one of the minority, thought that the assumption of the other side, however creditable to its sympathy, did not reveal that grasp of the subject which was demanded in the discussion of the principles of democracy.

His interest in state politics was due to the feeling that there were great evils in Massachusetts politics which ought to be corrected. He wanted to see these evils removed. But he did not believe that this remedy would serve in the long run. This is a reactionary, not a progressive measure. Because he is a progressive, he is against it. Because it is new and puts decisions into the people's hands, it is assumed to be progressive.

One of the features of yesterday's debate was the announcement by Mr. Walker, the leading champion of the committee report, that certain modifying amendments will probably be offered on behalf of some of the committee members by Chairman Cummings of Fall River.

After Mr. Walker had finished an extended statement of the objects sought by the drafters of the initiative and referendum resolution, Mr. Whipple of Brookline spoke at length in support of the proposition, and then Mr. Choate of Boston delivered a long speech in opposition. Numerous questions were put to all the speakers, the convention being in committee of the whole, and there was generous applause at the close of each speech.

The principal aim of the new employment scheme is to offer to the business houses of the State and to individuals and business firms in the State, says the Journal.

Endowment of the prospective employment venture is to be in the hands of citizens of the State, to be shared by all cities of substantial size.

Decision of plans for the management of the bureau, which will open early in September, were made at a meeting of the board of directors.

To centralize in its governing board a composite business viewpoint made up of representation from various industries, firm or organization memberships will entitle the firm or organization to three voting members in the bureau.

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Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

The above is simply the Curtis amendment arranged in convenient form.

Then, come the committee's recommendations: That section 2, to and including the first semicolon, which is the exact wording of most of Article XVIII of the Amendments to the existing Constitution, be stricken out; that the Curtis amendment be considered entirely separately from Article XVIII and that this article, including the provision prohibiting public money to parochial schools, be left intact.

The committee also recommends that the phrase "for free public libraries" in the Curtis amendment be

to have his rights to life, liberty and property? The poor complain that other men have grown rich through avarice, from the toll of the honest, who cannot help themselves.

"It is said that the senators will not stand out against the majority of the people. We have a record which shows what has been done, and there is no way of judging the future but by the past."

Mr. Whipple took the view that the people had as much right to resort to the use of the initiative and referendum to amend the Constitution as to make or repeal laws. The Legislature had it in its power at present to hold up proposed constitutional amendments, a two-thirds vote in the House two years in succession being one of the gauntlets which a constitutional amendment must run before it can go before the people.

Mr. Choate of Boston opposed the initiative and referendum because, among other things, it placed extraordinary powers in the hands of a bare majority of the voters, thereby taking away certain important protection of the minority which the constitution now guarantees.

Mr. Choate asked, if the argument for rule of the majority is sound, why not throw away the Constitution at once and go by simple majority rule all the time.

Continuing he said: "This Constitution was the result of the oppression in the old country and the fathers made a compact with themselves to have a government which should defend the rights of the weak and protect their liberty. In the cabin of the Mayflower they saw there was no safety for the minority, unless the majority was restrained in the exercise of power."

Mr. Choate read from the preamble to the Constitution to support his contention that the Constitution is a compact between the majority and the minority.

The main objection to the initiative and referendum, he asserted, is that it affirms the right of the majority, or one party, to change the constitutional contract at any time, regardless of the rights of the minority.

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CORN HOARDED BY FARMERS

Fictitious Price Caused by Demand of Distillers Tends to Withdrawal of Crop Now Needed for Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The disclosures of the wholesale corn-buying of the distilleries of the country, with a view to distilling all the liquor possible prior to the passage of the food bill, with its war-time prohibition clause, made by The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday, are further substantiated by correspondence between prominent millers of the West and an Eastern man who represents a score of the largest milling companies of the United States, with which are affiliated practically all the mills of the country. The following excerpts from letters written by western millers to a man who is in close touch with the situation, with its undercurrents of legislative procrastination and other attempts at delaying the war program, give some idea of the situation as it really is. Names are omitted.

"At the moment I wish to take up with you the proposition of ascertaining just when the distillers in this part of the country are going to be told to stop operating, for the manner in which they are bidding up on this crop ceases to be a joke. It seems to me that we have a wonderful argument to take up with Mr. Hoover, or whoever may be in charge of this at Washington, as to stopping distillers from hoarding corn, which precludes us from buying white corn goods as a substitute for wheat products. It is unnecessary for me to say that every one in Washington has advocated the use of corn as a substitute for wheat, in order that the wheat supply of the country may be conserved. It would seem that we have an argument to advance in favor of shutting off this recklessness buying on the part of the distillers, so that we may be enabled to purchase our corn at a reasonable price, thereby making it possible for us to sell our corn goods under the price of wheat products and enable the American public and our allies to purchase corn goods at a price such as will afford them a sale as against wheat products."

Another miller prefaces his remarks with the statement: "Corn out our way seems almost impossible to get at any price."

Still another letter reads: "Have your telegram. The real reason that flour is so very high is because the corn has been neglected and has fallen into the hands of hoarders and speculators, and should be regulated."

A letter from Ohio says: "It certainly seems to be regretted that some action was not taken long ago to shut off the distillers. They seem to be the ones making the price on the small amount of corn that is moving, and no doubt they can pay a great deal more than any other for corn."

The above excerpts from western millers, who are well acquainted with the situation as it actually is, and who have failed to purchase enough corn in the open market during the past month to meet the demand for cornmeal and cattle feed, serve to illustrate just how serious the situation is.

Figures obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor show that the corn crop of this year is better than last year; in fact, the best crop of the decade. Last year the total output was 2,800,000,000 bushels, and the price ranged in the neighborhood of \$1.25 per bushel. This year Government estimate places the 1917 output at 3,200,000,000 bushels. The following letter from Nebraska tells of the 1917 corn crop:

"In spite of the fact that this year's corn crop is a large one, which ordinarily would bring prices down, the fact remains that corn is today selling at \$2.40 per bushel, while a year ago, when the crop was much smaller, it was sold at \$1.30. A month ago today, when the wholesale buying by the distillers began, the price was \$1.90 per bushel. Thus it appears that the distillers have not only greatly raised the price of corn, but have made such high bids that the farmers throughout the Mid-West are hoarding their corn, laboring under the delusion that they will finally receive \$4 and \$5 per bushel. Comparatively speaking, very little of the 1917 crop is on the market, but in the bins and cribs of the deluded farmers. The portion of the crop that has been placed on the market has been gobbled up at fancy prices by the distillers who, it appears, rather than buy in the open market, are making their purchases quietly, through the agency of brokers."

A western man, writing to a friend in the East, avert the corn and wheat situation, says: "I think if the Government will get after the farmer, who is the real hoarder and speculator, it will greatly simplify matters."

A Nebraska farmer was last week in the office of an eastern corn products company, attempting to sell 100 barrels of white corn. This same farmer last year sold his corn at \$3 per barrel, and this year he was offered \$11, to which offer the farmer replied, "No, I think I'll hold on for another week or two and get \$14. I'm feeling pretty good to us this year. I'm glad I hang on to my corn as long as I did." Another farmer says he sold a quantity of corn to the same person at \$11 a barrel, and stated after the sale that he had received three times what the corn was really worth, "but," he said, "they're paying it so I might as well get in on it."

Just what action the Government will take in the matter is problematical. It is probable that Mr. Hoover, under authority of the Food Bill

passed on Wednesday, will take steps to bring this state of affairs to a stop and release the corn market. He has authority, under the direction of the President, to prevent hoarding and speculation, and to fix prices.

It is pointed out that not only will this scheme on the part of the distillers result in inflated prices, which will cause the consumer to reach deeper in his pockets, not only will cause a stringent food situation, but will possibly greatly increase the price of meat and cause a milk famine. The fact that dairymen all over the country are selling their stock rather than pay the exorbitant price for feed does not add any comfort to the situation. Dairymen say that they would be compelled to raise the price of milk or quit business, and fearing that in the former case they would be accused of trying to make too great profits, it is wiser, they say, to follow the line of least resistance by choosing the latter course.

F. F. Evans, eastern representative of the White Corn Millers Association, says: "I have studied the situation since the beginning of this wholesale corn buying on the part of distillers. It is true that the distillers, by offering exorbitant prices for corn, are causing the western farmer to hoard his corn, at a time when the world needs every ounce of food that can be obtained. Corn at the present time is the greatest staple food product, next to wheat, in the United States."

FALL POULTRY BOYCOTT EFFECT

(Continued from page one)

much less in 1916 than in 1915. The egg statistics show that although storage in the last quarter of 1916 was 1,000,000 dozens more than in the same period of 1915, the amount of eggs on hand Jan. 1, 1917, was 13,000,000 dozens less than the amount on hand Jan. 1, 1916. The amount of butter on hand Jan. 1, 1917, was 666,556 pounds more than the amount on hand Jan. 1, 1917, was 2,785,207 dozen, and the total amount of butter on hand was 12,621,368 pounds.

According to the report eggs in storage on Jan. 1 for the last three years were as follows: 1915, 5,402,863; 1916, 16,228,370; 1917, 2,785,207.

Inquiry at cold storage houses found one dealer who said that on Jan. 1, 1916, there was a larger stock of eggs than usual because the season of 1915 had been very favorable to production. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were fewer eggs because the season of 1916 had been less favorable.

Poultry placed in storage increased by 5,228,370 pounds for the last three months of 1916 as compared with the same period in 1915, according to the report. The Department of Health's explanation of this, as due to high prices of poultry last Thanksgiving and consequent refusal of housekeepers to buy this kind of food, is accompanied by an assertion that cold storage poultry "can be sold to the summer hotels at a higher price than could have been obtained during the holiday season." Commenting on this statement, the head of the firm of Farnsworth, Benjamin & Mills said that poultry could not be sold at the present time for more than it brought in the last quarter of 1916. Poultry indeed is now selling at 5 to 8 cents a pound less than at that time, when abnormally high prices were paid for all kinds of poultry in expectation of a heavy export demand that did not materialize. In all probability, the dealers say, smaller rather than larger prices will come as the season advances, and the next large supply will be coming into the market within a couple of months.

Hermann C. Lythgoe of the State Department of Health maintains that the price of poultry is always higher in summer than in winter. The hotels, according to Mr. Lythgoe, buy frozen poultry which they can keep in storage for a year and use at any time.

Food Donations Asked

Home gardeners who have raised more than their families can eat are asked to donate some of the excess supply to the civilian relief committee of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party and leave it at the parcel room in the South Station Tuesday or Friday before 11 a. m.

Produce From Endicott Garden

Produce from the garden of Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, will be sold, he announces, at 10 per cent below the current retail price. The proceeds will be given to the Dedham Suburban Relief fund. Orders are taken at the entrance of the estate daily 2 to 5 p. m.

Boston Market Hearing

Mayor Curley announced last night that he intends to hold a conference tomorrow at 11 a. m. on the question of establishing some free public markets in Boston. The conference is to be held in the Mayor's office, City Hall, and Commissioner O'Meara of the Police Department; Superintendent Graham of the Market Department; Chairman Dillon of the Parks Department; and members of the Boston Committee on Public Safety are to be invited to attend.

AUGUST FLOWER SHOW

Gladolioli will be the principal feature of the August free exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which will be held in Horticultural Hall, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 11 and 12. The exhibition will be open Saturday from 12 to 6 and Sunday from 1 to 6.

ICEMEN'S STRIKE ENDS

Icemen employed by the Boston Ice Company in Brookline, who struck Saturday asking for more pay, returned to work this morning, following an agreement reached with the company yesterday before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

SENATE PASSES THE FOOD BILL

(Continued from page one)

ters because of the Senator's disposition to prolong the discussion of the measure. He declared the measure weakened instead of strengthened the country, and called the prohibition sections "offensive." In conclusion, he said: "I look to the future for an absolute vindication of my course."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania took occasion briefly to congratulate Senator Reed for his independence of thought and freedom of speech, saying that he had been much uplifted by it.

Most of the afternoon was taken by senators who desired for the last time to explain their position on the measure, of which it has been said that two men in Congress were in complete accord.

The action of the Senate in accepting the conference report on the Food Speculation Bill marked the final step of its progress on the floors of Congress. This action, despite the pleadings of the entire country that the progress of the bill be speeded, came more than eight weeks, more than half the summer, from the dry Chairman Lever of the House Agriculture Committee introduced the original draft in the lower branch. It was on June 11 that the measure made its initial appearance in Congress, the day that Chairman Lever presented it. On June 12 it was formally reported to the House by its Agriculture Committee. On June 15 the identical measure was introduced in the Senate, and on the following day it was reported from the Agriculture Committee of the upper House without a single amendment. A week later, on June 23, it passed the House by a vote of 365 to 5. The Senate took nearly a month longer than the House to pass the bill, taking its vote on July 21, the roll call standing 81 to 6. The bill then was sent to a conference committee for compromising of the widely divergent views of House and Senate. After a conference committee deadlock over the joint committee to investigate war expenditures had been broken, the House agreed to the conference report on Aug. 3, with 359 votes being cast in favor and not a single vote against. Five days later the Senate concurred in this action of the lower branch.

What the Food Speculation Bill does in the form in which it finally passed Congress and goes to the President, is set forth in the following summary of its provisions, which also designates the chief features of the bill which were rejected:

It gives the President power to control "necessaries" and to set up an agency to this end, with Herbert C. Hoover in charge.

Defines as necessities subject to control during the war, foods, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment for production of foods, feeds and fuel.

Makes illegal the destruction, waste, hoarding and monopolizing of necessities for the purpose of enhancing prices or restricting supply.

Authorizes the control of speculation on any exchange, board of trade, etc., subject to a fine of \$10,000, four years' imprisonment or both.

Hoarding necessities, or destroying them, is penalized by a fine of \$5,000, two years imprisonment, or both, and the Government can seize and sell hoarded commodities.

Conspiracy to limit transportation facilities, restrict supplies, limit manufacture, etc., in order to enhance prices, is penalized by a fine of \$10,000, two years' imprisonment, or both.

Authorizes the licensing of the importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of necessities, enabling the President to establish reasonable charges. The license section does not apply to farmers, retailers or common carriers.

The President can requisition supplies necessary to the support of the Army and Navy.

The President is authorized to purchase and sell wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes; to requisition or operate any factory, packing house, oil pipe line, mine, etc.

Names \$2.00 as minimum price to be guaranteed by the Government for the 1918 wheat crop, with the view of stimulating production.

Prohibits the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes.

Interdicts the further importation of distilled spirits.

Authorizes the President to limit, regulate or prohibit the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, and to limit the alcoholic content of such liquors as a conservation measure.

Authorizes the President to "direct" compensation "all distilled spirits in bond or in stock" at the date of approval of the food law, for redistillation for use in manufacturing munitions and other war supplies.

Authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to fix the maximum price of coal and coke, sold either by a producer or dealer; to take over and operate the plant of a producer or dealer at just compensation; to require, if necessary, that all producers of coal and coke sell "only" to the United States Government.

Authorizes the President to procure stocks of nitrate of soda for the increasing of agricultural production during 1917 and 1918; appropriates \$10,000,000 for this purpose.

Prevents members of the National Defense Council organization or other like agents of the Government soliciting or executing contracts for war purchases.

Appropriates \$2,500,000 for the expenses of the food administration.

Appropriates an additional \$130,000,000 for making purchase of commodities, etc., as provided for in the act. Requires the President to submit to Congress on Jan. 1 each year a de-

tailed report of the proceedings under the act.

The provisions of the act cease at the termination of the existing state of war with the Imperial German Government and upon presidential proclamation announcing such termination.

The following were among the chief propositions rejected:

Food administration of three commissioners, instead of the single head administration now provided.

Joint congressional committee on expenditures in the conduct of the war (the Weeks-Owen amendment which resulted in the deadlock in the Conference Committee).

Attempts to include kerosene, gasoline, steel, cotton and numerous other articles within the meaning of "necessities."

Effort to obtain "bone dry" prohibition during the war.

Hollis amendment providing that the bill should not prevent the right of organized labor to peaceful strike.

Conservation Necessary

Task of Food Administrator Made Harder by Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was on May 19 that the President asked Congress for certain broad and comprehensive powers by which he would be able to protect the farmer who produces food, the distributor and the consumer. Many weeks of unnecessary delay have intervened, delay caused by the efforts of special interests to gain for themselves every possible advantage in the terms of the bill.

During all these weeks and months of useless debate the truth has been obvious to all members of the Senate that the United States and Canada must furnish, next year, 60 per cent of all the food the Allies will require. It has been obvious all these weeks that unless the United States and Canada furnish this food the Allies will have only 40 per cent of what they now have, which is little enough. It has been obvious all the time that even with the furnishing by America of 60 per cent of the allied food, they will have to practice self-denial so far as the other 40 per cent is concerned.

It has been obvious all the time that if the United States fails, the Allies will fail also, and the United States will stand alone against Germany.

The purpose of the Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover, is to conserve the food of the country and prevent extortions of prices. He has organized not only the machinery of his immediate office to make the best possible use of the powers the food bill will place in the hands of the President, but he has already organized the country, to a great extent, through a vast system of education reaching out through nearly every society and institution.

**AIR MAIL ROUTE
TO CAMP PLANNED**

DAYTON, O.—Dayton will be the first city in the United States to have an established aero mail route, operating regularly, if a plan outlined at a conference held by Postmaster General L. May, Arthur L. Dehymer, chief clerk of the railway mail service, Cincinnati, and Major Christie, at the aviation grounds, meets with the approval of the War Department, says the News.

Mr. Dehymer came to Dayton to take up with Postmaster May and Major Christie the matter of providing some adequate manner for taking care of the increased postal business at Fairfield, and to make arrangements for establishing a postal station at the field in order to assure prompt and efficient collection and delivery of mails.

The aero route was discussed and gained considerable favor, the principal drawback, should the War and Postal departments of the Government accede to the plan, being the question as to where the machines would land within the city limits. The post office roof, it was said would not provide sufficient landing space, and the impracticability of using the street on account of the wires, was apparent. To get around the difficulty, arrangements could be made to make up the mail bags at one of the substations of the post office, and dispatch all postal business for the field from there.

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The National Security League has challenged the German language newspapers and the German-American societies to sign a "confession of faith."

If work of this kind is to be done, the National Security League might more properly begin with Congress. Let it obtain a confession of faith from the Manns, the Manns, the Maddens, and McLemores of the House; from the La Follettes, the Gronnas, the Shermans, the Reeds, the Gores and the Hoke Smiths of the Senate.

Whatever the German language newspapers have to answer for, they have taken no special oath to support the Constitution of the United States, nor are they in a position to block or delay the war program of the Government. It was no German language newspaper, for example, which held up the Food Control Bill for more than two months, and is still holding it up in spite of the report of the conference committee.

It is much more important to get the Kaiser out of Congress than to get him out of the German language press. It is much more important that every member of Congress respect his oath, that it is that the German language newspapers formally express their disapproval of the war policies of the German Government.

Individual disloyalty is bad, but disloyalty in Congress is a continuing menace.

The Oklahomaan

EDUCATIONAL

INDIVIDUAL VS. CLASS METHOD

Dr. Frederic Burk Claims for His System Greater Thoroughness Because Pupil Masters Each Step Alone — Cost Also Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A method of individual instruction in contradistinction to class instruction, that has been in use in the San Francisco State Normal School for four years, has been so successful that, in the opinion of Dr. Frederic Burk, president of the school and the originator of the plan, the individual method in some form should eventually become the basis of all instruction in the public school system.

"While the work of the San Francisco State Normal School is primarily that of training teachers rather than instructing pupils, still, with approximately 800 children under its care, the experiment with the individual system of instruction has been sufficiently extended in character and in time to warrant correct deductions as to what may be expected from the system," said Dr. Burk, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The class system," said Dr. Burk, "is founded upon the idea of forcing all the children of a single class, however much they differ in natural ability, temperament, and many other ways, to conform to certain standards and limitations; while the idea underlying the system of individual instruction is the liberation of the individual from artificial limitations and the opening up of avenues for his unfoldment by self-initiative."

The first and most serious objection that is generally made to the system of individual instruction is that it must necessarily be much more expensive than the conventional method of teaching, but according to Dr. Burk, the very contrary is true, the individual method being from 40 to 50 per cent less expensive than the class method.

At the San Francisco State Normal School, the beginning was made in a very simple way. No lessons were assigned and the pupils were told to make the best progress they could, each in his own way, the teachers standing ready to advise and help them in their study. When a pupil reached the standard of thoroughness established for a certain grade in any subject he received his certificate of promotion to the next grade in that subject.

It was found that the pupils showed at once very marked and unexpected differences in application, initiative, interest in the work, and general progress; but it soon became evident that there was a greatly increased interest in school work on the part of the pupils and that all of them made much greater progress than under the old system.

The main room is now the general study hall and here all of the pupils do their work, each giving his attention to his own problems and tasks. Some may be studying texts or reference material and others may be at work upon written tests of completed work. The teachers examine the progress of the pupils, give help when necessary, and determine by examination the fitness of each pupil to advance in his work. While there are no classes or grades the degree of advancement of the pupil is measured by the standards used in the grade system.

As to the time that each pupil may give to any subject two methods are now in use, which may be referred to as (1) the program plan and (2) the self-reliant plan. Under the program plan, the day is divided into periods for the study of special subjects, and at a signal the children pass from one subject to another. The purpose of this regulation is, of course, to guard against the temptation on the part of the pupils to give undue attention to some of their studies, but it has tended to give way to the second, or self-reliant plan, whereby pupils that have shown good judgment in the management of their school work are permitted to pursue any special subject as long as they see fit, the idea being that any arbitrary division of time for study under this system would be sure to interrupt some of the pupils in the midst of critical stages of study when, for the best results, the thought should be left uninterrupted. Under this plan the pupils are held responsible for the proper adjustment of time and work and it has been found that most of them are fully equal to the responsibility. In fact, pupils who have seemed to resist all attempts to force them to improve their work have, when placed upon their own responsibility, in this way, remedied their deficiencies in a remarkable way.

It has been found that the speediest pupil accomplishes in one month what the slowest requires five months to accomplish, while the others are distributed between these extremes. Each pupil varies greatly in his progress from time to time and there are few who are continuously good, medium, or poor in their work. All of which emphasizes the need for this system whereby the effort of each pupil is exerted at the point of his own advancement, and the wastefulness of the class system which, in trying to meet the needs of several pupils by a set of conventional requirements, does not actually and fully supply exact requirements for any of them," Dr. Burk says.

The difference between the two systems in thoroughness is marked," he continued, "the individual method be-

ing necessarily much more thorough than the class system. The pupil masters each step by himself, with proper supervision, and any weak points in his work are discovered and corrected by the intimate supervision of the teacher. Pupils under an individual system vary in time required to complete a unit of work, but they are practically identical in thoroughness; while under the class system the time is uniform but the pupils vary in thoroughness."

Other advantages of the individual method of teaching, as pointed out by Dr. Burk, are in questions of discipline and improved relations between pupil and teacher. Under the direct and intimate individual relationship between the children and the teachers, the usual problems of discipline have disappeared and the tension and friction that frequently exist in the class room are relieved. Timid or backward children are spared the embarrassment of failure before the class and are supplied instead with an atmosphere of confidence in which to do their work.

"The cost of the individual method of instruction has been found to be less than that of the class system," said Dr. Burk, "for the reason that under the individual method the pupils finish their courses much more quickly than under the usual method, it being readily understood that the cost of schooling does not depend upon the number of pupils assigned to one teacher, but upon the rapidity of their promotion. For example, the cost of carrying a certain number of pupils through one grade in a certain length of time is just double what the cost would be if the same number of pupils were carried through the grade in half of that time. And it has been found in the San Francisco State Normal School that the time required for carrying the pupils through the eight grades under the individual method of instruction will be from five to seven years, while the average time required by the class system is ten years."

In regard to the applicability of the individual method to the public school system, Dr. Burk said that it could, of course, be applied to the public schools, but not to the present public school system—without destroying the system—for the reason that the essence of the public school system is the class method, while the individual method is the exact antithesis of the class method. In the rural, ungraded schools, however, individual instruction may easily and profitably be used, said Dr. Burk, and if faithfully applied will prove much more satisfactory than an endeavor to imitate the grade methods of the city schools.

As to just how the individual method may be applied to public school work Dr. Burk said that it might be worked out in a number of ways, but the method that he would recommend would be somewhat as follows: "Let there be one large study hall where all of the children, up to any number, may do their work. Along one side of the hall there should be a large number of small rooms where the teachers may take the pupils, one at a time, for conference; on another side of the study hall there should be larger rooms for such purposes as laboratory work and investigation and where groups of pupils may gather for oral discussion. Each member of the teaching staff should care for as many pupils as he or she could look after to advantage and no more, the system thus lending itself to economy of time on the part of the teacher as well as of the pupil.

"The course of study should be so arranged that advancement should be based upon standards of knowledge or ability to do certain things rather than upon time service. As an aid in the use of texts Dr. Burk advises the printing or mimeographing of exercise books for the guidance of pupils by which the study of the texts should be specifically outlined and explained. Additional exercises should be arranged by which pupils who may not grasp any topic in the text may receive additional help, the subject being presented perhaps in a simpler way or from different angles.

"The individual method has been used with gratifying results in the public school system of Fond du Lac, Wis. In fact I believe that it furnishes the answer to the question that is being asked all over the country and that expensive school surveys have sought in vain to answer, namely: 'What is the matter with our school system?' Dr. Burk said. "That something is wrong with it will be seen when it is recalled that a very large percentage of pupils in all schools fail to be promoted. In one large city, whose school system ranks high as compared with those of other cities, 32 per cent of the pupils in the entire elementary system, from the first to the eighth grade, failed to be promoted, some of them having failed several times."

**NEEDS IN MISSISSIPPI
STATED BY BOARD**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JACKSON, Miss.—A report of the United States Board of Education shows that Mississippi has many educational deficiencies. Especially is the State found lacking in facilities for the education of Negro children. The average amount allotted for the instruction of a white child is put at \$10.61 per term, while that allotted for a Negro child is put at \$2.26.

The report summarizes the needs of the schools of Mississippi as follows:

The strengthening and extension of the elementary school system.

The increase of teacher training facilities.

More provision for instruction in domestic, household arts and simple industries.

More instruction in agriculture and in the problems of rural life.

LIBRARIES GIVEN STAFFORDSHIRE

Schools of County Furnished With Traveling Collections as Five-Year Experiment Under-taken by Carnegie Trustees

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—At the beginning of last year the Staffordshire County Council undertook to carry out an experiment in travelling school libraries which had been proposed to them by the Carnegie trustees for the United Kingdom. In a letter addressed to the Director of Education for the county, the secretary of the trustees offered a sum of £5000, to be expended during a period of five years upon (1) a central repository to be built on land supplied by the local education authority, (2) the capital outlay involved in the purchase of books, boxes, etc., (3) maintenance charges, including carriage of the boxes. It was intimated that, while the trustees were prepared to meet the entire cost of the experiment during the period named, they would expect some reasonable assurance from the education authority that at the end of five years, other funds would be available for its support.

The general idea of the scheme as first put forward was that the repository or main library should be situated in a central position in the county, and that the books it contained should be so selected as to be suitable not only for the older children both before and after they have left school, but also for the teaching staff and older members of the village community. Each school being regarded as a unit of administration, the stout boxes in which the volumes arrived were intended to form the local library and to be replaced from time to time. As experience was gained, it was found advisable to allow certain books to remain permanently at each school, except when the volumes were under repair. A small stationary library being thus established on shelves in each school, the boxes supplied the circulating element. Where there was more than one department in a school, it was also found advisable to establish each department as a unit of administration.

No attempt was made at once to supply books to each school or department of a school within the county area. In Staffordshire there are 393 departments for older children (49 for boys alone, 50 for girls alone, and 294 mixed departments for boys and girls) and there are a dozen secondary schools in the same county; of these 90 were chosen for the operations of the first year, and 100 for the operations of each successive year. But naturally extensive preparations had to be made in advance of the actual work. The director of education says in his report (which includes only some six months experience of the circulation of boxes), that 5682 books have been purchased at a cost of £757, that a system of classifying and marking books has been adopted, and that a card index and provisional catalogue are in course of formation.

Of the 4764 books issued in the first five months, 3721 were works of fiction. They were read by 3416 pupils, 99 persons employed in agriculture, 217 persons engaged in domestic service, 510 teachers, 175 persons engaged in industrial pursuits, besides smaller numbers of readers otherwise classified. One of the most interesting parts of the report is the appendix containing the list of books from which 20 may be selected to be retained permanently at each school. It is worth preserving as a help to the selection of books for children in schools and private families. The list is divided into two parts, (1) fiction and poetry, and (2) other works. The numbers in brackets show the total number of copies selected for 182 centers with which the library committee will be dealing in 1917-18.

Fiction and poetry: "Æsop's Fables" (68); Louisa M. Alcott, "Little Women" (75); Hans Christian Andersen, "Fairy Tales" (75); "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" [edition by A. Lang] (99); R. D. Blackmore, "Lorna Doone" (85); John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress" (61); Lewis Carroll, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (84); Children's Treasury of Lyrical Poetry [Golden Treasury series] (60); Daniel Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe" (42); Charles Dickens, "Christmas Books" (49); "Great Expectations" (24); "Nicholas Nickleby" (48); "Old Curiosity Shop" (59); "A Tale of Two Cities" (40); Julian Horace Ewing, any one book of this author may be selected (38); "Golden Treasury" [anthology] (17); Grimm, "Fairy Tales" (53); Nathaniel Hawthorne, "A Wonder Book" and "Tanglewood Tales" [classical legends] (76); G. A. Henty [stories for boys], any one book of this author may be selected (100); Thomas Hughes, "Tom Brown's Schooldays" (40); Charles Kingsley, "The Heroes" (41); "Westward Ho" (42); Rudyard Kipling, "Captains Courageous" [story of Newfoundland sea fishing] (79); "Jungle Book" [stories of animals in the jungle] (112); "Just So Stories" [stories of animals] (93); "Puck of Pook's Hill" (76); Charles and Mary Lamb, "Tales from Shakespeare" (46); Andrew Lang [edition], any one fairy book of this author may be selected (39); Mrs. Molesworth, any one story book of this author may be selected (62); Sir Walter Scott, "Ivanhoe" (35); "The Talisman" (19); Poetical Works (14); Anna Sewell, "Black Beauty" (82); Shakespeare, some good editions [with plays only] (31); Ernest Thompson Seton, "Lives of the

Hunted" [tales of animals] (65); Robert Louis Stevenson, "Black Arrow" (67); "Kidnapped" (63); "Travels with a Donkey" (74); "Treasure Island" (73); "A Child's Garden of Verses" (51); Herbert Strang, any one story book of this author may be selected (59); Jules Verne, any one story book of this author may be selected (69); Charlotte M. Yonge, any one story book of this author may be selected (86). Other books [all freely illustrated]: Board of Agriculture, series of a hundred leaflets [three series] dealing with insects, crops, mures, etc., etc. (32); also "Recent Developments of German Agriculture" (182); Joseph H. Adams, "Harper's Indoor Book for Boys" (32); "Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys" (38); Morley Adams, "The Boy's Own Book of Pets and Hobbies" (43); "The Boy's Own Book of Indoor Games and Recreations" (34); W. W. Broomehead, "Poultry for the Many" (34); Cecil H. Bullivant, "Every Boy's Book of Hobbies" (55); W. S. Coleman, "British Butterflies" [colored illustrations] (31); W. Fream, "Elements of Agriculture" (18); J. R. Howden, "The Boy's Book of Railways" (25); Mark Hughes, "The Story of Staffordshire" (76); the Rev. C. A. Johns, "British Birds in Their Haunts" [colored illustrations] (84); "Flowers of the Field" [colored illustrations] (53); Gordon D. Knox, "Engineering" for boys [railways, canals, bridges, mining, etc.] (23); Charles Masefield, "Staffordshire" [Little Guide series], excellent descriptive guide to the whole county with a short notice of each parish (91); Sir Herbert Maxwell, "British Fresh-Water Fishes" [colored illustrations] (20); Edward Step, "Wayside and Woodland Trees" (57); Sutton, "Culture of Vegetables and Flowers" (48); "Three Hundred and One Things a Bright Girl Can Do" (127); Archibald Williams, "Let Me Explain" [simple descriptions of the working of locomotives, motors, aeroplanes, dynamos, telephones, etc., etc.] (72); "Things to Make" (56).

It is stated that the Government will shortly lay before the House of Commons a bill embodying the scheme of educational reform alluded to by Mr. Fisher in asking for the supplementary grant of some £4,000,000. The President of the Board of Education does not intend to proceed with the bill this session, but wishes to have it printed so that it may be discussed in the country during the recess. That plenty of intelligent criticism will be forthcoming, is certain. Nowadays the public lends its ear willingly to educational topics. Lord Haldane recently mentioned that during a recent tour in the North of England he delivered a series of addresses on education, and "instead of there being only 200 or 300 people present, as would have been the case before the war, there were 2000 or 3000 present on almost every occasion." Certain points in the bill are definitely indicated by the press, but it will be well to wait for the introduction of the measure into the House of Commons rather than to discuss any such intelligent anticipations.

One thing, however, is clear. The proposals will be in advance of much of the working class opinion in those parts of the north, where "half-time" still enables children below 14 years of age to add their earnings to the family purse. On the other hand, the clauses of the bill are scarcely likely to satisfy completely the wishes of the educated minority of workers, who would wish to see whole-time education established compulsorily up to 15 or 16 years of age, and half-time to 18. Of this latter point of view, the May conference organized by the Workers Educational Association was fully representative. It was attended by 800 delegates from 408 different bodies, 250 of them being definitely labor organizations. The conference is said to have been summoned to strengthen Mr. Fisher's hands, but the work held there, household arts are taught, entertainments are given.

The work of Kinco is seemingly all-inclusive. It reaches to the center of every household in the mountain district and it guides the public schools. Lectures are given in the community home, agricultural schools are held there, household arts are taught, entertainments are given.

Connected with the home is a garden of 25 acres where the hoes and plows of the community have brought forth cantaloupes, garden vegetables, corn and broom corn—the latter the basis of the winter industry of broom making which has proved profitable to its work.

The actual work of the household is done by Dr. Johnson herself, assisted by visiting students and other visitors. As it is part of her scheme to be one with the community, she does the housework at Kinco House and it is no small task, in view of the fact that she has undertaken to entertain in succession each family of the neighborhood and then begin over again. All are unconscious of the fact that they are learning the right way to keep house. It is as important, too, to know the courtesies of life as to know facts in geography, says Dr. Johnson. The schools teach the fact but the courtesies are never impressed upon mountain children except in homes where the work of Kinco House.

Conferences are attended by voting members, that is, by those who hold a share in the community plan. The shares are valued at \$5 each and may be purchased in money or work. One share makes the owner a voting member.

Those who are members have been gaining much by the agricultural conferences, not only through interchange of ideas with one another, but through Government agents brought there to instruct them. Preparation and care of the soil, conservation and similar knowledge cause the closest interest among members.

The establishment of the Kinco community was not a matter of chance but of study of mountain conditions and of educational work. Dr. Johnson, with a friend, studied agricultural methods in Europe first, especially in the World College at Rome. In 1912 she was sent by the United States Government to study rural financial methods and settlement work in Germany, France, England, Wales and Ireland. Out of this study came, in 1915, Kinco—a "kinfolk community"—and an experiment.

Greeted first by derision in the mountain camps, the experimental community school has worked into a place where success has come to its efforts. The people of the mountains have been finding that common interests, however lowly, may be made the foundation of better thinking, and of pleasant social intercourse. They are finding that they can learn more about farming than they had ever dreamed, and while they have not yet even seen the full idea of what the home can mean to them, the seed has been sown.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—At Oxford, the commemoration of founders and benefactors of the university, otherwise known as the Enaenia, was held this year in very simple fashion. The ceremony took place in the divinity school, whither came the vice-chancellor, doctors, professors, and a few residents and their friends, to listen to the Latin oration. Last year, though no honorary degrees were bestowed, there were still some prize compositions to be recited, but on this occasion it was just the Cretaceous oration and nothing more.

Sir Herbert Warren contrasted present conditions with those of the "commem" of former times. Gone was the brilliant assemblage of doctors, masters, and ladies in the theater; today the laurels of Minerva withered uncrowned, the theater was silent; the rostrum stood empty. Gone, gone were those brave, those dear palms! They were seeking other palms. Some were doubtful whether it was worth while to keep this ceremony at all. But ought they not, said the former professor of poetry, at least to commemorate those very youths who are the true benefactors of Oxford? Others had adorned the university; these had saved it. It was the duty of Britons to persevere and endure; to end (if it might be) war by means of war, and to bring about a gentler age in place of the present age of iron.

It is stated that the Government will shortly lay before the House of Commons a bill embodying the scheme of educational reform alluded to by Mr. Fisher in asking for the supplementary grant of some £4,000,000. The President of the Board of Education does not intend to proceed with the bill this session, but wishes to have it printed so that it may be discussed in the country during the recess. That plenty of intelligent criticism will be forthcoming, is certain. Nowadays the public lends its ear willingly to educational topics. Lord Haldane recently mentioned that during a recent tour in the North of England he delivered a series of addresses on education, and "instead of there being only 200 or 300 people present, as would have been the case before the war, there were 2000 or 3000 present on almost every occasion." Certain points in the bill are definitely indicated by the press, but it will be well to wait for the introduction of the measure into the House of Commons rather than to discuss any such intelligent anticipations.

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In commenting upon this circular, the official organ of the National Union of Teachers (the Schoolmaster) observes that the recommendations come at least a year too late. During the last 12 months the general shortage of clerical and other educated labor has offered many chances to women teachers to give up teaching for occupations that are better paid. Unless school prospects, especially pecuniary prospects, are much improved, the Schoolmaster thinks that the drain will go on.

The proposal for the increase in the salaries of women is being carried a step further by ardent reformers. For example, Mrs. Cary Gilson lately pressed upon the Birmingham Education Committee that where the work of men and women teachers was equal the pay should be equal. Women were teaching in exactly the same way as men, and were now even taking the same classes which had formerly been under the charge of men. Although her proposal was not accepted, yet the Education Committee accepted a motion which will involve increases in the salaries of Birmingham teachers (both men and women) of about £100,000 a year.

CITIES WELCOME SOLDIER GUESTS

Variety of Entertainment Provided for Boys in Khaki With Aid of the Playground and Recreation Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nearly all the cities that have United States camps in their vicinity are endeavoring, with the help of trained workers sent out by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, to give the new soldiers recreational and social opportunities, and to extend a welcome to the men who have pledged themselves to the service of their country. In these cities, too, the programs include a census of the men in camp, making possible the linking up of their fraternal and religious affiliations, provision of "khaki clubs," and arranging of accommodations for the families and friends of the soldiers.

A big get-together undertaking has been initiated in Indianapolis, near which is located Ft. Benjamin Harrison, and many activities have sprung into being. Saturday afternoon there are automobile rides with 5000 men in khaki enjoying the sights in the city as guests of the community. The swimming pools of the Y. M. C. A. organizations have been passed over to the soldiers for use in their free time, a uniform being the only ticket of admission necessary. Saturday night, military dances are being held, where soldiers may meet the women of the community. Various clubs of the city are holding open houses. Lodges and fraternal orders are getting in touch with their members in the camps and offering them the hospitality of their clubs. Athletic meets have been arranged, and the use of 50 municipal tennis courts secured. The Y. W. C. A., by giving a performance of "Pinafore," raised \$1200 for Travelers' Aid work, and for providing rest-rooms for the women guests of the soldiers.

Twelve miles from Niagara Falls is Ft. Niagara, with its contingency of student officers. Adjacent to the camp are the hamlets of Youngstown and Lewiston. The problems involved in creating a wholesome recreational life in these communities were particularly difficult, in view of the fact that facilities were inadequate. The Niagara Committee on Training Camp Activities is striving to meet the needs. A large summer resort hotel serves as a social center for the soldiers and the townspeople. Saturday evening dances under the patronage of a group of 40 ladies are proving successful. A tearoom has been opened at Youngstown. The Masonic Lodge has given a dance and entertainment for their members in camp. The Country Club and Tennis Club have offered their facilities for the free use of the officers in training. Private individuals are opening their homes to the student officers and in this way affording them an opportunity to enjoy the home atmosphere.

Chattanooga is acting as host to the men at Ft. Chickamauga and Ft. Oglethorpe, which together cover 7000 acres of land seven miles from the city. Before the end of summer there will be as many as 60,000 in the encampment. The committee on soldier life activities in Chattanooga and its vicinity represents the civic, military, educational, publicity, religious, and philanthropic agents of the city. Saturday night dances, receptions, and socials are becoming popular features. Guides take the soldiers on week-end trips to Lookout Mountain and other places of historical interest in which the country around Chattanooga is so rich. All public recreation facilities, tennis courts, baseball diamonds and golf links have been placed at the disposal of the soldiers. The free use of a 25-acre swimming place has been offered the men in khaki. The establishment of a "dry saloon" in the downtown section of the city is one of Chattanooga's most valuable contributions to the comfort of the guests. Here are club rooms, refreshment counters, shower baths, toilet facilities, reading and lounging rooms and sleeping quarters. For the rental and maintenance of this building the city has appropriated \$2000.

Little Rock, Ark., and Argenta across the river, with a population of 35,000 people, are uniting to care for the soldiers at Ft. Logan H. Roots, through the Federation of Training Camp Activities, with subcommittees on commercial amusements, entertainments, public recreation and social and religious life. A municipal recreation zone along the banks of the river, where the citizens and soldiers may meet and wholesome recreation enjoyed, has been arranged, and the city has granted the use of the municipal auditorium for concerts and entertainments. Several dances have been held. Weekly bulletins and posters sent to the camp keep the soldiers informed as to the entertainments for them in the city. A number of motion picture houses are giving their performances for the soldiers. For the first time in its history Little Rock is lifting the ban on Sunday recreation and is permitting the motion picture theaters to be opened for the benefit of the men at camp. Hundreds of soldiers are being taken home after the morning services for Sunday dinner, in this way coming to know the townspeople.

San Antonio, near which Leon Springs is situated, has organized its work for the soldiers under the War Recreation Board with 13 departments of work—fraternal, legal, special entertainment, education, civic, social, city recreation, refreshments, home, library, public welfare, finance, and religion. City departments and private organizations are working together to provide forms of recreation. The Park Department is providing

lights, benches, and a band for the motion picture band concerts, and public dances are held on the plaza in front of the Alamo. Under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. dances and social gatherings are being held. A room with 6000 feet of floor space at the top of an office building has been given for use as a soldiers' club and private individuals have furnished it. Other cities, extending hospitalities include: Norfolk, Washington, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Plattsburgh, Sacket Harbor, Watertown, Junction City, Newark, San Francisco, Syracuse, El Paso, Atlanta, Chicago, Gettysburg, Salt Lake City, Pittsburgh, Ayer, Mass., and Sparta, Wis.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Signor Salvatore Barzilai, a former Italian minister, is a native of Trieste. His devotion to Italy made him a patriot but a persona grata to the Austrian Government, and very early in his career, he was arrested and tried on a charge of high treason. He was acquitted, and soon after, in order to avoid service in the Austrian Army, emigrated to Italy and finished his studies at the universities of Padua and Bologna. After taking his degree he settled in Rome, where he became dramatic critic and afterwards editor for foreign news on the staff of the *Tribuna*, while at the same time practicing his profession as a lawyer. Signor Barzilai has now been for many years a member of the Italian Chamber, and both in it and outside of it he has been an unsparring opponent of the Triple Alliance. He began his parliamentary career as a Radical, but later, when the Republicans formed a separate party of their own in Parliament, he joined them. There are certain points on which he has differed from that party, notably as to their opposition to military expenditure, holding that until Italy achieved real unity, and while she had untrustworthy neighbors, the Italian Army must be maintained at full strength. He was asked to join the Cabinet under Zanardelli, but refused; and only during the last two years, when Italy definitely adopted a program which includes the redemption of Trieste, Signor Barzilai consented to join the Government. At the present time he is once more out of office. Salandra said of him, a few years ago, "During all these years Barzilai has fought for his ideals, but he has never offended anyone, nor has he conducted himself displeasing even to his opponents."

Byron Patton Harrison, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Mississippi, has announced his intention of running in the primaries against Senator Vardaman, when he stands for re-election to the United States Senate. The Senator has been a steady and consistent opponent of President Wilson and of the war policy of the administration and of the country. Representative Harrison, also a Democrat, has been equally constant and consistent as a champion of the President and of the national policy. The outcome of the vote in the primaries will be watched with intense interest, since it will be taken as a method of deciding just what the attitude of the South is toward the war and toward pro-Germanism. Congressman Harrison is a native of Mississippi, and, after going to the public schools, was graduated from the Louisiana State University. A lawyer by profession, he first won attention as a successful district attorney. In 1910, he ran for Congress, was elected, and has been a member since.

James Wilson Robertson of Ottawa, chairman of the advisory council of the Food Controller's staff, selected to supervise the conservation of Canada's supply of food for domestic and foreign consumption, is a public official of wide experience in this field of national activity. He was the first Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, and later first Commissioner of Agriculture. For a season he carried out the plans of Sir William Macdonald, as principal of the great college for the training of men as teachers and as agriculturists which the latter established at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. In 1910, as chairman of a national industrial commission to report on industrial training and technical education, Mr. Robertson made a report that will always be considered a classic in the history of the Dominion's life, economic and intellectual. The same year he labored as chairman of a national commission named to conserve the lands. In short, there have been few of the recent large projects of the nation, affecting the public welfare, in which this versatile and serviceable man has not shared, and the academic honors conferred upon him by the universities of the Dominion, and the title of C. M. G. which he wears, are proofs of the gratitude of the people. He can aid Food Controller Hanna with technical knowledge such as few, if any, men in the Dominion have in equal degree.

Robert Lee Williams, upon whom, as Governor of Oklahoma, rests grave responsibility for the restoration of law and order in regions of the State where the draft is being resisted, is an Alabamian. Soon after his admission to the bar in his native State, he trekked to the Indian Territory, in 1896, and grew up with the region, first serving as a district attorney, then entering into the control of the Democratic Party's interests as a member of the Territory Committee, also in 1896. For the first time in its history Little Rock is lifting the ban on Sunday recreation and is permitting the motion picture theaters to be opened for the benefit of the men at camp. Hundreds of soldiers are being taken home after the morning services for Sunday dinner, in this way coming to know the townspeople.

San Antonio, near which Leon Springs is situated, has organized its work for the soldiers under the War Recreation Board with 13 departments of work—fraternal, legal, special entertainment, education, civic, social, city recreation, refreshments, home, library, public welfare, finance, and religion. City departments and private organizations are working together to provide forms of recreation.

The Park Department is providing

BOSTON MAN AS A HARMONIZER

Meyer Bloomfield Appointed to Promote Good Feeling and Efficiency in the Nation's Shipbuilding Yards

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government today employed Meyer Bloomfield of Boston to maintain good feeling among America's thousands of shipbuilding laborers. It is hoped in this way to block the strikes, quarrels and labor troubles of every possible kind threatened in one of the country's most vital industries.

Meyer Bloomfield conferred here today with officials of the Shipping Board and the Navy and will immediately start a tour of southern shipyards and organize them. Approximately \$100,000 has been put at his disposal for this work. Before accepting the Government post he was head of the Vocation Bureau at No. 6 Beacon Street, Boston, and is organizer and president of the Employers Managers Association of America.

The Government looks on the employing and discharging of its commanded shipyards as vital to the success of America's shipbuilding program. Mr. Bloomfield will choose a hiring and discharging expert for every shipyard. The men will be preferably "men of the people," men who have risen from the ranks of labor, who are good "mixers" with both employers and employees. The plan will be to discharge any man if he doesn't fit in one part of the yard he will be shifted to another. The employment manager who fails to hold every man he started with and to attract and develop enough more for his needs will be branded a failure.

This was the big problem put up to the Shipping Board by the shipbuilders. A special delegation of builders from Fore River came to Washington and explained the difficulty of keeping the men. Mr. Bloomfield was at once installed at Fore River as employment manager on Government work there. He says he has tested his plan to keep the men happy, and that the experts he will choose can handle the situation successfully. Should the system prove a success, it probably will be extended to munition plants and other Government manufacturing plants, where the Government has experienced trouble, not in getting men and women laborers, but in holding them and making them contented with their jobs.

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish and mackerel sold lower at the fish pier today, receipts being: Schooners Stilletto 40,000 pounds mixed size mackerel and Helen B. Thomas an equal amount. Swordfish arrivals: A. W. Black 83 fish, Progress 108, Vesta 30 and Margie Turner 110. Wholesale prices were nine cents per pound for mackerel and 14@14 cents per pound for swordfish.

Receipts of fresh groundfish at South Boston today were: Steamers Billow 92,000 pounds, Wave 125,000, schooners Mary 32,000, Mary T. Fallon 6700, Annie Perry 16,700, Reading 22,000, Delphine Cabral 15,500, Philip Manta 27,500 and Acushla 46,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6 @7, steak cod \$10.75@12, market cod \$6, pollock \$6.75@8, large hake \$5, medium hake \$4 and cusk \$5.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Marguerite Haskins 190 barrels salted mackerel, Saladin 200 barrels and Good Luck 50 barrels, and the Georgiana from shacking.

A small octopus was brought to the fish pier today by the schooner Margie Turner and it sold to a Greek. The man said that octopus as a food is common in Greece, and that for a fish like the one he purchased for 15 cents, he would have had to pay the equivalent of \$1 in Greece.

ARMY ORDERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

First Lieut. Edward H. Deets, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. Edward S. Bailey, Judge Advocate Generals' Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. James A. Massa, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted to Brig.-Gen. William M. Wright, United States Army.

First Lieut. Franklin K. Lane, Jr., Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the commanding officer, Signal Corps aviation station, Mineola, L. I.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted temporary Second Lieut. Gust Alband, Infantry.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Robert P. Harbold, Infantry.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Col. Frank H. Albright, Infantry.

MECHANICS RETURN TO WORK
Union mechanics employed in constructing the new Federal appraisers' stores in Northern Avenue, who went on strike last Saturday because of the discharge of an apprentice, returned

to work today pursuant to an agreement effected between representatives of the men, the Federal Government, the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, which is doing the work, and a committee of the State Committee on Public Safety, yesterday at the State House. According to the agreement the discharged apprentice was reinstated.

REAL ESTATE

WITNESS TO THE FOUR STORY BRICK MERCHANTILE BUILDING AT 175 TO 181 WASHINGTON STREET NORTH, CORNER OF ENDICOTT STREET, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED THIS DAY TO CALESTINA CONSOLITA, DEED COMING THROUGH WILLIAM N. AMBLER. THERE IS A LAND AREA OF 2060 SQUARE FEET, VALUED AT \$28,800 WHICH IS ALSO MADE UP OF THE \$37,200 ASSESSMENT.

An improved property changed hands at 51 South Margin Street. West End, consisting of a four story brick house and 1080 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$9100. The land is valued at \$4100. Teresa Tomio conveyed title to Benedicto Buonomo.

Deeds have gone to record from the Sarah E. Morgan estate, to Byrmina M. Hird et al., purchasers of several parcels of improved real estate situated in South Boston and Dorchester. One parcel at 164-166 Broadway consists of a brick house and 2756 square feet of land, and is assessed for \$13,700 including \$4700 on the land. Another parcel at 5 and 7 Athens Street is valued at \$2400, being two frame buildings and 2189 square feet of land, the land carrying \$1200. Also a frame house and 3623 square feet of land at 107 Lonsdale Street, taxed on \$4100 including \$900 on the lot.

BUSINESS LEASES

PAGE & SHAW, INC., HAVE TAKEN A LONG TERM LEASE OF THE STORE AND BASEMENT AT 12 STATE STREET, IN THE NEW ADDITION TO THE DEVONSHIRE BUILDING, AND WILL IMMEDIATELY FIT UP THE PREMISES.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Massachusetts has assigned its lease of the five-story and basement building, 667-669 Boylston Street, owner by Dr. George A. Leland, to Hickson, Inc., of Boston and New York City. After improvements the new tenant will occupy. Both leases were negotiated by Whitcomb & Co.

PURCHASED IN BRIGHTON

MARIE M. CONNOR HAS PURCHASED THE STUCCO DWELLING AT 39 LEICESTER STREET, BRIGHTON, OWNED BY FANNIE L. Gwynne. THIS PROPERTY CARRIES A TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF \$7000, OF WHICH \$1400 APPLIES ON 6087 SQUARE FEET OF LAND.

SALES IN THE ROXBURYS
Philip Siegel sold to Rebecca King the 3½-story frame dwelling at 19 Ruthven Street, Roxbury, together with a lot of land containing 4416 square feet, all assessed at \$7100. The land carries \$1800 of that amount.

Joseph E. Stoddard estate sold to Mary A. B. Allen a three-story swell front brick dwelling house at 71 Highland Street, assessed for \$6500, including \$1100 on 1850 square feet of land. Another property sold consists of a four-story frame house and 2000 square feet of land, on Tremont Street, near Burke Street, valued at \$5700, including \$4000 on the land. J. William A. Crawford sold to Arthur L. Carnington, who reconveyed title to James L. Jenkins.

Helen C. Taylor owner of the premises at 85 Rockview Street, West Roxbury, has sold the property to George K. Jiaras et al. The total taxed value is \$7400, and the 6853 square feet of land carries \$2400 of it.

Lucille P. Ballard has sold to Margaret J. Linton the frame dwelling at 2 Vista Street, assessed for \$3700 including \$600 on the lot.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame house and 6600 square feet of land owned by Johanna M. Clausen, at 82 Orange Street, and taxed for \$3000 all together. The new owner is Joseph Caliri.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Washington St., 51-52, Ward 5, George R. White, Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore; brick stores and offices.

Commercial St., 455, rear, Ward 5; Merchants' Warehouse Co.; Whidden, Beckman Co.; alter warehouse.

Northampton St., 68-68, Ward 12; Cable Park Co.; alter office.

Park St., 4, Ward 5; F. C. Welch, trustee; E. A. Chapman; alter studio and office.

Washington St., 581-585, Ward 5; A. Shuman, Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore; alter offices.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted to Brig.-Gen. William M. Wright, United States Army.

First Lieut. Franklin K. Lane, Jr., Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the commanding officer, Signal Corps aviation station, Mineola, L. I.

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Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Charles E. Hughes as chairman.

ANTHEMS OF ALLIES SUNG

A feature of last night's free Boston park show at Charlestown Heights was the rendering of the national anthems of "Our Allies," while the flags were shown on the screen. The entire audience took up the strain of each war song played by the cornetists. There will be another park show tonight. Tomorrow night's show will be at Charlestown Heights.

FIXING OF COAL PRICE IS URGED

Food-Control Law Giving Power to President to Regulate Sale of Coal and Coke Promises Relief to New England

asks immediate action in this matter.

To fix prices for bituminous coal will be a complex task. The cost of mining this kind of coal varies greatly; there are mines of it in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky as well as other states, where labor conditions as well as physical conditions are widely different. An average price of \$3 a ton at the mine for bituminous coal from all mines east of the Mississippi River has been asked, under an agreement of the operators with Government officials, since July 1. But because coal is in great demand by consumers in Canada and other points outside the United States is expected to result in relief soon from the inflated prices that consumers have been forced to pay for both bituminous coal and anthracite. The Food Control Bill empowers the President also "to requisition and take over" and "to operate or cause to be operated" the plant or business of any producer or dealer who fails or neglects to conform to the regulation of prices. How complete is the control of prices thus authorized may be seen in the following clause of the bill:

"That the President of the United States shall be

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DEWEY WEBER IS WINNER OF MEDAL

Wins Qualifying Round Prize in Western Junior Golf Championship Tournament After a Playoff With Earl Collins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Players representing west suburban golf clubs of the Chicago district placed highest in the first round of the annual junior amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association begun today over the Elmwood Country Club course at Highland Park, Ill. Dewey Weber of Maywood, Ill., won the low medal score in the initial skirmish of 72 holes, topping the record field of 102 starters.

Weber won the honors only after Collins of the Harlem public golf course, an Austin High School player, shot a remarkably consistent game, tying Weber's total of 72 with rounds of 36 apiece. Weber's two rounds were 34 and 38. It took a nine hole playoff, medal play, to decide which headed the championship flight. Weber winning the honors by one stroke to 38. Collins submerged his chance for the laurels by getting into water on the third hole. Both Weber and Collins played two under par for the 6380-yard course.

Third in the championship flight came Howard Sassen of the Westward Club, the Austin High School player who holds the present Chicago High School title. J. H. Stowell, another Maywood Club youth, was fourth, and F. J. Wright Jr. of Boston, Mass., State junior champion, playing over an unfamiliar course, placed fifth, the highest of the out-of-town entry of 15 players. Wright's medal score was 78, with the morning round of nine holes in 38 and the afternoon round in 40. Wright has already jumped into the limelight as the most respected contestant from outside the Chicago golf section.

Chicago preparatory school stars, of whom great things were expected, fell by the wayside. One of these was James Douglas, former University High School star, who failed to qualify altogether. Stephen Ryan of Garfield and W. A. Bone, former local high school star when at Hyde Park High, fell outside the championship flight. Following are cards of the two leaders:

Par	5 4 5 4 4 4 2 3 3 -7
Out	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 37 -74
Weber	
Out	5 3 3 5 6 4 3 4 2 -24
Collins	
Out	5 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 -38 -72

Dewey Weber, Maywood, 34 38 72

Earl Collins, Harlem, 36 36 72

Howard Sassen, Westwood, 30 37 72

J. H. Stowell, Maywood, 34 38 72

F. J. Wright Jr., Boston, 38 40 72

G. H. Hartman, Marquette, 40 39 72

J. Morris, Garfield, 40 39 72

W. H. McGuirk, Marquette, 41 39 72

J. H. Hartman, Garfield, 41 39 72

T. H. Montgomery, unattached, 43 38 72

R. L. Bauer, Bryn Mawr, 42 39 72

R. A. Haight, Massapequa, N. Y., 41 41 72

H. H. Gaines, Fairfield, Iowa, 41 41 72

B. A. Tolson, Rockford, 41 41 72

*Withdrew.

PICKUPS

Shutdowns were pretty common yesterday, there being three in the National and one in the American.

As both Chicago and Boston were defeated yesterday, the margin between first and second places remains at 2½ games.

The New York Giants keep right on winning games and they now have a lead of 12 games over Philadelphia, which is in second place.

Pitcher Perritt relieved Sallee for the Giants in the third inning of the game with St. Louis and allowed only one hit, a home run by Cruise.

Detroit has moved up into third place in the American League championship standing. The Tigers now 7½ games behind second place.

Only one full game now separates first and fourth places in the International League standing. The battle in this organization is one of the best it has ever had.

Schang and McNamis broke up the Philadelphia-St. Louis game in the tenth inning when the latter singled and the former drove out a home run, giving the Athletics the two runs necessary to win.

Three runs were scored in the second Cleveland-New York game yesterday and curiously enough they were home runs. Caldwell made the one for New York while Grange and Smith scored those for Cleveland.

Sister of the St. Louis Browns was the only one of the leading batsmen in the American League able to hit safely yesterday. He made three hits in five times up while Cobb failed to hit safely in three times up and Speaker failed in seven times.

There was some fine pitching in the two major leagues yesterday. Harper of Washington held the Chicago White Sox to three scattered hits, Toney of the Cincinnati Reds held Boston to the same number, Vaughn of the Chicago Cubs held Brooklyn to two, and Barnes of Boston and Ragan of Cincinnati held opponents to five each.

CHAMPIONSHIP ROWING REGATTA COMES NEXT WEEK

Officials of the Union Boat Club of Boston announce that the annual mid-summer championship rowing regatta under the auspices of the club is scheduled to be held next Wednesday afternoon in the Charles River Basin.

The regatta will be a one-day affair, and it is expected that there will be a good field of competitors, although no entries have been given out as yet.

The events are to take place between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

A special invitation race for United States cutters from the naval training stations is on the program. This should prove a very interesting feature and it is hoped that arrangements can be made whereby the Navy men will be given a chance to compete.

The events are open to all comers, and will be held open for entries until the start of each race.

The regular events on the program have been arranged as follows: Single sculls, club championship (handicap); double sculls; club champion (scratch); quadruple sculls, special picked crews; canoe tilting, club championship; and canoe race (six-man crews). There will also be some swimming races and perhaps other features will be added later.

BIG CRICKET SCORE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—More than 400 runs were scored in Wednesday's play to decide the winner of the Hallfax cup at St. Martin's. The batsmen had all the advantage of the bowlers on a perfect wicket, and when stumps were drawn play was fairly even, with New York completing an inning present as guests.

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FINE SCORES IN GOLF TOURNEY ON SHAWNEE COURSE

E. W. Loos Leads High Class Field in Annual Open Event With 143 Card for 36 Holes

SHAWNEE ON DELAWARE, Pa.—Some excellent scoring was recorded here Wednesday in the annual open golf tournament of the Shawnee Country Club. E. W. Loos, the former Vandercortland Park golfer, led the field with low scores of 59 and 74. His 143 for the 36 holes led Emmett French of the York Country Club by a stroke, while M. J. Brady of Oakley, the Massachusetts open champion, followed with 146.

More than 70 players started and one of the exceptional performances of the early hours was the 77 by Louis Martucci, the professional from the South Orange Field Club. Later Martucci grew a trifle unsteady, taking 85. Martucci ended with a 225-yard hole, driving close to the pin and holing the putt.

W. C. Hagen, the Metropolitan open champion, and Gilbert Nicholls of Great Neck played together, but they were not going at the fast pace set by the leaders. Hagen is nine behind Loos and Nicholls a couple of strokes worse than Hagen.

Loos, after taking 37 to go out in the morning, began laying his approaches close. Later on Loos played steadily, his only six being at the 55-yard tenth. His card:

Out..... 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 -37
In..... 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 -32 -69
Out..... 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 2 -53
In..... 6 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 -36 -143

It was two years ago that Loos tied with Tom Anderson for the open Pennsylvania title and the same season Nicholls established a competitive record of 68. The course is now ideal and the 146 will weigh perfect.

A. M. P. T. M. Phila. Cricket..... 69 74 143
M. J. Brady, Oakley..... 72 72 144
William McFarlane, Hud. Rvr..... 72 73 148
James Barnes, Whitemarsh..... 72 72 149
Thomas Kerrigan, Siwanoy..... 72 72 149
John Hoban, Englewood..... 76 76 151
W. C. Hagen, Rochester..... 76 76 152
Patrick Doyle, South Shore..... 74 74 153
Patrick Nicholls, Great Neck..... 76 76 154
James Madden, Nassau..... 78 77 155
George McLean, N. Hempstead..... 77 77 155
F. L. Sayer, Montclair..... 77 77 156
Cyril Walker, Skaneakaxon..... 77 77 156
Clarence Hackney, Al. City..... 78 78 157
Willfred Reed, Wilmington..... 78 78 158
T. L. McNamara, unattached..... 79 79 159
Daniel Mackie, Century..... 83 83 159
Alec Campbell, Baltimore..... 79 79 159
John Campbell, Old York Road..... 81 81 159
J. S. Worthy, Mid. Surrey..... 78 81 159
John Ferguson, Springfield..... 76 84 160
John Edwards, Lanesdowne..... 79 81 162
Louis Martucci, South Range..... 77 85 162
J. C. Green, Vt. Hs. Springs..... 76 86 162
R. L. Langlands, Womelsdale..... 81 81 162
L. Mothersole, Wh. Sulphur..... 82 82 162
F. C. Baggs, Chey. Chase..... 81 82 162
John Cudbert, Huntingdon Val. 81 82 162
J. D. Sweetser, North Jersey..... 83 83 163
James Gillane, Sunny Brook..... 82 82 163
Joseph Sylvester, Sunnyattatched..... 82 82 163
James Starr, Haddon..... 80 80 163
F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell, New York, 82 82 163

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, New York, defeated Mrs. R. H. Williams, California, 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Mary Browne, California, defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood, New York, 6-0, 6-3.

Men's Singles

J. R. Strachan, California, defeated F. C. Baggs, Chey. Chase, 81 82 163

John Cudbert, Huntingdon Val. 81 82 163

J. D. Sweetser, North Jersey..... 83 83 163

James Gillane, Sunny Brook..... 82 82 163

Joseph Sylvester, Sunnyattatched..... 82 82 163

James Starr, Haddon..... 80 80 163

F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell, New York, 82 82 163

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated L. E. Mahn and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 2-6, 6-3.

Men's Doubles

F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated L. E. Mahn and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 2-6, 6-3.

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PHILATELISTS ARE INTERESTED NOW IN STAMPS OF LEVANT

War Responsible for Eagerness to Acquire Issues Which May Not Be Made Use of Again

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—All admirers of the stamps of Great Britain are of course interested in the stamps of the Levant. The war, however, has been responsible in obtaining for these stamps a wider circle of interested philatelists. Great Britain, of course, was not the only power possessing post offices in the Levant; she shared the distinction with Russia, Italy, France and Germany. These post offices are now in abeyance, and it remains to be seen whether they will appear again. In more peaceful times their origin was mainly commercial, in those strange and cosmopolitan towns, the population of which we term Levantines. It is proposed here to deal mainly with the Spanish stamps of the Levant; but the others will claim a place, too.

The first British post office at Salonika was opened in 1900, but special overprinted issues for the Levant generally made their appearance as early as 1885, when certain values of the current issue, with Queen Victoria's head, were surcharged in Turkish currency, for it should be remembered that Salonika, as well as the other towns in which foreign post offices were established, were under the flag of the Sultan. This first issue consisted of three denominations, 40 paras on 2½d., 80 paras on 5d., and 12 piastres on 2s. 6d. Some of the 2s. 6d. on blue paper were also surcharged and this is a scarce stamp; the other three are well within reach of the average collector.

Two years later the 2½d. purple on blue, the 5d. purple and blue, and the 10d. purple and carmine, were surcharged 40 and 80 paras, and 4 piastres respectively. There is a variety of the first named with the surcharge doubled, but very few copies are known. In February, 1893, the vermilion halfpenny stamp was overprinted 40 paras with a handstamp to meet a sudden deficiency; but this provisional was in use for only three days. This completes the list of the stamps of the Victorian era which were overprinted for use in the Levant. English stamps were used at Constantinople at an earlier date, but these come under the heading of "used abroad," and cannot be dealt with here.

The first King Edward stamps overprinted for use in the Levant came out one at a time. The first to appear was the 40 paras on the 2½d. blue, and this was first chronicled on Feb. 6, 1902. It was followed by the 80 p. on 5d. in June; then by the 4 piastres on 10d., in September. In August of the following year the 12 p. on 2s. 6d. appeared, and in 1905 a 24 p. on 5s. was added to the series. It was in this year that a complete series of the values from ½d. to the 6d., and the 1s. appeared overprinted "Levant"; and a year later the 2½d. and 5d. were surcharged in piastres instead of paras. One of our modern rarities is the 1 piastre on 2d., green and carmine, which was issued at Beirut on July 2, 1906, and a used specimen of which recently sold for £10 at auction. A series of new values appeared in November, 1909—30 para on 1½d., 1 p. 10 par. on 3d., 1 p. 30 par. on 4d., 2 p. 20 par. on 5d., 5 p. on 1s., and in December the orange 4d. was surcharged, p. 30 par. None of this series are plentiful, and the stamps should increase in value. In 1910 the 3d. purple on yellow, was surcharged 1½ piastres, and the 4d. and 6d., 1½ and 2½ piastres, respectively.

When war broke out the Georgian stamps were being used in Constantinople and Salonika, and it is for this reason that more than usual interest is being taken in this series of the stamps of the Levant. The first two Georgians appeared overprinted "Levant" in September, 1911. These were the ½d. and 1d. of 1910, designed by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, engraved at the Mint, and printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons. In March, 1912, the ½d. and 1d., which had made their first appearance in January of that year, were similarly overprinted, and in the following year the current ½d. and 1d. were brought into use with the same overprint. About the same time the 1½d., 2½d., 3d., 4d. and 10d. were surcharged in Turkish currency.

Early last year the British Government issued a quantity of the current Georgians overprinted "Levant," and these appear to have been intended for use for some special occupation on the eastern front. These stamps, however, were used only at certain post offices in the Salonika area. The supply was a limited one, and the official figures as to the number of each value printed are as follows: ½d., 3000; 1d., 2800; 2d., 480; 3d., 720; 4d., 480; 6d., 1440; 9d., 360; 1s., 860. The withdrawal of these stamps created a boom in Levantines, and more especially in the series in question. Several well-known dealers, quoted the values up to the 6d., as follows: ½d., 12s. 6d.; 1d., 15s.; 2d., 5s.; 3d., 42s. 6d.; 4d., 50s.; and 6d., 22s. 6d. The 9d. and 1s. values did not appear amongst the dealers' quotations, so it must be presumed that few, if any, of these two denominations, were obtained. A complete set was offered some short time ago for £25. It does not seem quite clear why these overprinted stamps were issued at all in Salonika. There could have been very little use for them, as the system of franking all correspondence and postal packets was all that was needed. Political reasons, too, may have had something to do with the withdrawal of these stamps, especially as the Provisional Greek Government have adopted a special set of stamps of their own, and would be naturally none too partial to what

might be considered as an encroachment on their postal revenue.

Germany opened post offices in the Levant in 1884, and five values of the Empire issue of 1875 were overprinted in Turkish currency. All are scarce, and were all reprinted, it being difficult to tell the reprints from the originals. The surcharge was in black; but a variety of the 1p. on 20 p. is known with blue overprint. The current German stamps which were surcharged for use in the Levant in 1905 will no doubt be good.

The French surcharged their current stamps for use in the Levant in 1885;

but in 1902 a special series was issued of the same design as the then current stamps, but with a tablet let in below the value on which is inscribed "Levant." Later these stamps were surcharged in the currency of the country.

The contemporary stamps of Russia were surcharged in 1900; but as far back as 1863 there had been a special issue. There was another special issue in May 1909, identical in design with the ordinary stamps of Russia, except that in place of the arms appears an embossed ship, and with equivalent values in Turkish currency surcharged in black. These stamps were also issued with additional overprints denoting the towns in which they were to be used—Constantinople, Jaffa, Salonika, Smyrna, and Beirut.

These overprintings were done locally at the towns named, and vary in type.

Italy issued stamps for the Levant in 1874, and these were on the lines of the regular issues of 1863-67, but distinguished by the removal of some of the details of the design and overprinted "Esterio." Italian stamps appeared later bearing an overprint for the town in which they were to be used.

WAR EFFECT ON LEGAL PROFESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the annual meeting of the Law Society, which was held in the Society's Hall in Chancery Lane, Mr. Eggart, the president, referred to the fact that over 2700 solicitors and over 1300 articled clerks had joined the forces. He doubted whether any more could be taken away without imperilling the administration of justice and the collection of revenue.

One and a half millions sterling was spent annually in stamp duties alone, and as most of the work connected with this and the collection of other sources of national revenue had to be done by solicitors, they must look to the tribunals to spare them as much as possible. The profession had done its full share in defending the cause which they knew to be just, and they cordially supported the Government in the aims set forth by Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow. He stated that three solicitors had reached the distinguished rank of brigadier-general. Speaking of Lord Buckmaster's bill for the admission of women to the legal profession, he referred to a statement in the council's report, to the effect that they were opposed both to the innovation itself, and also to the inopportune moment chosen for its introduction.

Mr. E. A. Bell said that the council being a quasi judicial body had no authority for passing unsolicited a resolution to oppose the bill. He urged that steps should be taken to secure more regularity in the opening of the courts, proposing that they should open at 11 o'clock, and that there should be fixed range of costs instead of the cumbrous, crushing system at present in operation.

The treasurer, Sir W. Trower, stated that, as compared with 1913, the income of the society had decreased by £13,613, and the membership had fallen by 609. Mr. Samuel Garrett was then chosen president and Mr. R. A. Prinsent of Birmingham vice-president for the coming year.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR SAVINGS SCHEME

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Every effort is being made, and made successfully, to bring before the people of Australia the necessity for buying War Savings Certificates.

The purchase of these certificates, if carried out to the extent which it is hoped, will obviate necessity for raising further loans. The certificates may be bought in amounts which in three years will become £1, £5, £10, £50, £100 and £1000, according to the amount deposited. Thus at the end of three years the depositor gets his money back with 4½ per cent interest on each year.

The members of the Federal Ministry have set a good example by handing over to the Treasurer a fixed proportion of their salaries each month for the purchase of war savings certificates. Sir John Forrest, the Federal Treasurer, announces that a Central War Savings Association has been formed and will conduct the new campaign. Its functions are:

(1) To carry on a campaign within Australia for the purpose of raising war funds by the sale of the certificates.

(2) To give advice to other War Savings Associations throughout Australia.

(3) To prepare and circulate pamphlets relating to the campaign, and generally to advertise it in all states.

(4) To print and circulate account books, etc., for the use of other associations.

(5) To make proposals to the Treasurer in relation to the issue of the certificates.

ZINC PRICES

JOPLIN, Mo.—Ore market is steady at \$65 to \$75 a ton for zinc and \$110 for lead. Numerous big concentrating mills are being removed from old recovery mines to richer mines in Oklahoma section recently developed.

AUSTRALIA MAY BUILD ITS OWN MERCHANT SHIPS

Awaits Decision of Unions on Piecework, Labor, Dilution and Other Questions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—If labor accepts the terms laid down by Mr. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, Australia will begin to build its own merchant ships. Apparently the two main points upon which the unions must decide are piecework and dilution of labor—that is the bringing in of unskilled labor where necessary.

Both these problems are likely to be settled satisfactorily when the union's representatives and the Prime Minister and Mr. J. Cook, Minister for the Navy, meet in Melbourne.

In the middle of June representatives of all the industrial organizations interested in shipbuilding met Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook in conference, and as a result proposals made by the Government have been submitted to the unions. The two ministers were cheered by the delegates and this proof of good feeling was strengthened when Mr. Hughes announced to the press: "All the proceedings have been marked by a spirit of harmony. A sincere desire was evident on the part of the unions' representatives to arrive at some understanding that will enable the Ministry to give effect to its policy. I am hopeful that when the conference reassembles we shall be able to conclude such an arrangement as will enable the Ministry to announce an immediate program of shipbuilding."

A census of all shipbuilding material available in the Commonwealth has been taken by the Federal Government under war precautions regulations. There is reason to believe that the Broken Hill Proprietary Company will undertake the rolling of steel plates at its Newcastle Works, thus meeting the great difficulty of sufficient ship plates.

That union leaders are hopeful may be gathered from comment made by A. L. Newberry, secretary of the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and from the fact that steps are being taken to form a shipbuilding trades federation of Australia. While Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle carpenters and joiners are being consulted by the central executive of the carpenters and joiners, the following resolutions of the Victorian branch clearly indicate the union viewpoint:

"That we urge the unions to guarantee continuity of operations and to abide by the decision of a competent tribunal upon which the workers have representation."

"That such tribunal consist of one representative from each union and one representative of the employers, together with an independent chairman, and that in the event of one trade having two representatives the other should be placed on the same basis."

"That the Government in carrying on the work should guarantee continuity of employment as far as practicable."

"That preference to unionists prevail."

"That the labor required be obtained through an office established in the Trades Hall in each state, such office to be in charge of a Government officer similar to the conditions that now prevail in New South Wales."

"That having in view the assurance of the Prime Minister that the unions will have an opportunity of settling the dilution of labor question, we agree, in the event of no satisfactory solution being arrived at by the unions concerned, to refer the question to the tribunal proposed by the Prime Minister."

"That no dilution of labor take place while skilled men in any trade are available."

"That the minimum rate for the highest class of work be paid to diluted labor."

"That no piecework, task, or bonus, whatever be accepted."

While the Commonwealth Government intends, subject to satisfactory guarantees by labor, to build ships, it will also encourage state and private enterprise to lay down as many keels as possible. Mr. Fuller, acting Premier of New South Wales, has stated that his Government is perfectly willing to cooperate. He says that plans are being prepared for turning out at Walsh Island composite ships, and that the plant already in hand is the most complete in the Commonwealth.

Why this question of shipbuilding should have become a vital one in a few months may be understood by an extract from recent speech by Mr. Hughes.

"Last week 32 vessels were sent to the bottom," said the Prime Minister. "We cannot win the war unless Britain and her allies are fed. Australia cannot do her share in financing the war unless she can sell her produce. Viewed from either the national or economic standpoint the question of replacing losses is vital to Australia. Admittedly the quantity of tonnage that Australia can build, even under the best conditions, would be quite disproportionate to her requirements, but the Government is satisfied that ships can be built in Australia, subject to certain conditions, and that we ought without delay to begin the work."

"There is now on hand in Australia about 3,500,000 tons of wheat, or about 140,000,000 bushels. As the amount of flour and wheat already shifted and to be shipped during the present month (June) has fallen to something like 60,000 tons to 70,000 tons, and as there is unfortunately reason to believe that the amount of shipping available will be limited by the end of the year, there will be in addition to the results of the new harvest, 3,300,000 tons of old wheat on

hand. It is perfectly clear that not sufficient tonnage can be available for a very considerable period to carry the surplus to the markets of Great Britain and her allies.

"As to the length of time it would take to shift this enormous quantity of wheat, it may be pointed out that the largest quantity shifted in pre-war days was 1,200,000 tons. It is obvious that the amount of wheat in this country for the next three or four years in excess of Australian requirements will fluctuate somewhere between 3,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons. A considerable portion of this will have to be stored in silos."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Ineffective Education

WORCESTER TELEGRAM—School-

masters in different parts of this country are learning in the war atmosphere that they are not great teachers. The demand for younger persons to work for corporations in place of the older men who have been called to war has resulted in showing the youths proficient to so limited a degree that they are discouraging. One New York corporation needed hundreds of them, but found 95 in 1913 impossible because of poor writing, ridiculous spelling, and mathematics so beggared by the schoolmasters that they were useless at figures. A sample of their work in examinations is said to be fair for the average of the rejected lot of high school students: "Releave, decieve, sive, infimation, costumation" and "Now is a profishous time for you to conserve your resoses." And that is one of the reasons why the schoolmasters have realized that they must reform the methods of education, that the young people may learn the fundamentals in time to be prepared for the next great war of the world.

Cartoonist in Congress

DAYTON (Ohio) DAILY NEWS—A North Dakota cartoonist has been elected to Congress. The paper for which he made cartoons was barred from the mails some time ago because it contained matter to which the postal authorities objected; so the people, finding that their cartoonist was deprived of his usefulness as a producer of art, decided that they would give him a chance to exhibit his ability as a lawmaker. It is suggested that, instead of devoting himself wholly to speechmaking, it may be well for the cartoonist to spend a part of his time in making cartoons for the Congressional Record, which seems to be in immediate need of something that will serve to brighten it up a bit. Perhaps it would even be advisable for the voters of some district to elect a humorist to Congress, for the purpose of getting a funny column into the Congressional Record, along with the daily cartoon. With such features added, the Record might be kept from going unopened into the waste basket.

Peanuts

STOCKTON (Cal.) RECORD—The

South is just waking up to the fact that the little peanut is growing in importance. It was once the most despised of all products and was esteemed as only fit to stock up the stands of semi-itinerant vendors on the corners. But Professor Jaffa made researches and declared that a handful of peanuts furnished more nutriment than 25 cents' worth of the best beefsteak. Many of us did not hear or did not heed the voice, but it was heard in Washington, and investigations confirmed the Jaffa edict. California grew some more peanuts, but the main supply still came from Japan. The wonderful energy displayed by the department at Washington reached down into Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, and the whole South is ablaze with this new light on the food element; and the Negroes who once spent much of their time picking cotton are now devoted to peanuts—and no doubt will learn to lay in a winter's supply instead of potatoes. The Atlanta Constitution has aroused itself to the change, and the possible future glory of the South may be measured in bushels of the humble peanut instead of bales of the once kingly cotton.

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Clothing for Men and Boys

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BALTIMORE & OHIO REPORT

Operating Revenues for Year Increase \$16,251,215 and Expenses Rise Slightly More Than This—Record Traffic

IOWA EXPECTS A NEW RECORD IN AGRICULTURE

Big Crops in Sight on Account of Increased Acreage Brought About by War Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DESS MOINES, Ia.—Iowa, one of the leading agricultural states in the Union in value of farm products, expects to set a new record for production in 1917. Greatly increased corn acreages, and stimulation in planting caused by war conditions are producing big results.

The oat crop, now being harvested, is proving far in excess of early estimates. One field in Pottawattamie County produced 115 bushels per acre, and 90-bushel yields are not unusual.

The corn crop, which is the mainstay, is improving in condition every week. The crop got a late start, and is still about a week behind normal, but is in good condition all over the State.

Last year's production of 366,825,000 bushels will be increased to at least 425,000,000 bushels, according to present estimates by grain men, and may possibly reach 450,000,000. The banner crop, that of 1912, was 430,000,000 bushels.

Corn acreage is estimated at 11,000,000 acres, 1,000,000 acres greater than last year.

Potatoes also have proved a bumper crop, about 14,000,000 bushels being ready for harvest. This yield is three times that of last year.

Labor conditions have so far not been alarming. The raising of the selective draft army is expected to result in a shortage of corn huskers in the fall, and the State Council of Defense is planning to meet the emergency.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS LARGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Listings on New York stock exchange for the first six months of 1917 total the unprecedented figures of \$1,695,443,850, an excess of \$513,043,000 over corresponding six months of 1916, which aggregated \$1,452,400,000, and \$768,243,000 in excess of entire year of 1915, at \$1,179,200,000. Total listing for the 12 months of the exchange, due in great part to addition of \$1,219,500,000 foreign securities, was the highest ever recorded, but this huge total bids fair to be exceeded this year.

The figures for the first six months of the calendar year are a duplication, an income account for the last half of the year as well as for the 12 months is embodied in the report.

The report covers the operation of 4545.23 miles of main track directly controlled and 9065.22 miles of all tracks. The equipment consisted of 2336 locomotives, 1150 passenger cars, 86,869 freight cars, 2884 work cars, and 160 pieces of floating equipment.

Freight revenue was \$91,891,920.76, an increase of 15.94 per cent, and constituted 78.56 per cent of operating revenues. There were \$2,861,120 tons of revenue freight carried, an increase of 14.81 per cent, and 16,199,762.22 tons were carried one mile, an increase of 14.29 per cent. Freight revenue per mile of road was \$20,217.22, an increase of 15.63 per cent. Of the freight traffic, products of mines contributed an increase of 4,982,049 tons, or 10.85 per cent, and manufactures increased 3,567,090 tons, or 28.12 per cent.

Passenger revenue amounted to \$16,169,173.29, an increase of 15.64 per cent. Passenger earnings constituted 13.32 per cent of total earnings. There were 22,452,218 passengers carried, an increase of 12.37 per cent. Passengers carried one mile were 802,282,706, an increase of 14.48 per cent. The average rate was slightly more than 2 cents a mile.

Mail revenue was \$1,300,586.65, an increase of 2.78 per cent. Express revenue was \$2,547,891.45, an increase of 26.24 per cent.

The average revenue freight train-load was 750.98 tons compared with 755.01 tons for the previous year.

Taxes for the year amounted to \$4,240,577.61, an increase of 17.07 per cent. Taxes were 3.63 per cent of operating revenues.

The amount to the credit of profit and loss at June 30, 1916, the date of the last report, was \$20,606,553.93, which was increased by the addition of the surplus income earned during the six months, \$7,052,801.90 and miscellaneous adjustments, \$45,358.05, so that the balance to the credit of profit and loss at Dec. 31, 1916, was \$27,704.718.

New construction during the last six months to December 31, 1916, cost \$4,789,373.52. Equipment purchased during the same period aggregated \$5,434,568.17, and after applying credits representing property retired and additions covering other investments the net increase in property investment was \$9,633,353.

The report sets forth in detail the construction of new lines, industrial tracks, yards, stations, grade crossings, eliminations, etc., and the classes of equipment purchased. Of the whole freight car equipment of 88,796 cars, 92.27 per cent was of steel construction, including cars with steel underframes and center sills, while last year steel equipment was 85.15 per cent of the total.

RAIL ORDERS ARE REFUSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bethlehem Steel Company, declaring cost of rail production is more than \$38 for bessemer and more than \$40 for open-hearth steel, has refused to accept its proportion of 150,000 tons of rails ordered by United States Government for export to France unless a more equitable price is allowed by Washington authorities. This report circulated in steel trade was of unusual interest and aroused considerable comment. Within the last few days small lots of rails were sold at \$85 to \$100 per ton and in one instance a sale was made of \$123 per ton.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase of £938,000 in bullion. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.69 per cent, compared with 17.52 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 26.90 per cent to 27 per cent the corresponding week last year.

COSDEN'S NEW STOCK

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cosden Company announces that all common stockholders of record Aug. 14 are given the right to subscribe to 23 per cent of their holdings to new common stock at \$10 a share. Preferred stockholders are given the right to subscribe to 24 per cent of their holdings at the same price. Subscriptions are payable 50 per cent Aug. 30 and 50 per cent Oct. 1.

INCREASE

Total reserve £31,477,000 £1,048,000

Circulation 40,366,000 *10,000

Bullion 53,394,000 93,000

Other secs. 107,947,000 *2,707,000

Other dept. 130,423,000 1,678,000

Public dep. 47,163,000 2,634,000

Government secs. 56,558,888 6,119,000

Decrease.

STEEL PRICE UNCERTAINTY

Probable Action of Government Making "One Price for All" Causes Check to Buying Movement—Steel Cost Inquiry

Repeated outgivings from Washington of sweeping action intended in the Government's dealings with steel makers and the reiteration of the President's call for "one price for all" have only added to the uncertainty that is holding back iron and steel markets, says the Iron Age. Price changes have been narrow, apart from semi-finished steel, in which offerings have been made at \$10 to \$15 a ton below the recent high level of \$100 for billets and \$105 for sheet bars.

It is known that buying for the Allies is held up by the steel cost inquiry and that more time will be necessary for the latter than was counted on. Meanwhile official statements of steps that will be taken in the handling of steel prices are not assuring.

In all of it there is no hint of regulation in the products of those manufacturers who buy finished iron and steel. Moreover, consumers of iron, of which Government buying is negligible, are not convinced that regulation in that market on the "one-price-for-all" theory will effect any marked readjustment. The proposal commandeering of plants charging more to private consumers than to the Government might not be easily applied to 400 blast furnaces, only a few of which by any chance would be sellers to the Government.

Though Government control of coal and coke output and prices is practically assured in the passing of the food bill, there is still the problem of insufficient labor to increase the coke output. The withdrawal of cars from the coke districts in view of labor scarcity there was overdone this week and spot coke advanced \$3 to \$4 a ton or to \$13 and \$14.

That pig iron output fell off further in July was chiefly due to coke shortage, with heat and humidity added. The decrease from June was 1200 tons a day, which was also the June decline from May. The July total was 3,342,438 tons, or 107,820 tons a day, compared with 3,270,055 tons in June, or 109,002 tons a day. Furnaces blowing out balanced those going in so that 351 were active Aug. 1 as on July 1, with estimated capacity of 109,248 tons a day, compared with 111,755 tons a day one month previous.

The offering of sheet bars in the Central West at \$90 per ton and the sale of slabs at that price for August delivery, representing a decline of \$15, indicate that the great increase in open-hearth steel capacity is beginning to tell—though this must be chiefly through larger use of scrap, as pig iron supply does not increase. Also the cutting down of finishing mill output because of hot weather, has caused billets and sheet bars to accumulate, and some of the free supply came from the holding up of rollings by the export embargo.

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The limiting of export licenses for plates and various other products to material for war purposes will result in some resale transactions, though there has been no great amount so far. Japan has taken 50 per cent of plate exports in recent months, and has large orders on the books of the plate mills, on some of which rollings may be held up indefinitely.

Four weeks of restricted buying has developed a policy on the part of some jobbing interests, of working down stocks on hand against possible readjustments of prices, and there are evidences of a similar policy on the part of manufacturing consumers, some of whom have for months specified freely against contracts.

The early rolling of the 180,000 tons of rails for the Government's line in France will mean that domestic roads must wait for rails which were to be delivered in August and September.

There is a call from consumers of bars and other products for some assurance of stability in prices that will enable them to make their plans for the later months of the year. Implement makers are among the number. Concern over ability to get enough steel for full operation has subsided somewhat, apart from plates, but the possibility of price readjustments is a first consideration in every line of consumption.

To a very considerable extent implement bar contracts on which shipments will be made in the remainder of the year are at prices ranging from 2.75c to 2.90c.

Foreign inquiry for tin plate continues to come from India, Japan and South America. On 30,000 boxes for Japan as high as 18.40 was offered, but supplies are being husbanded for domestic use.

Production of ferromanganese and spiegeleisen in July increased notably, going to 43,884 tons, compared with 30,829 tons in June, and 37,701 tons in May. The situation as to British ferromanganese is tightening, and domestic producers are holding more firmly for \$375 for the last quarter of 1918, while for early delivery \$400 is paid. Recent sales of ores from India have been at \$1.15 per unit.

COSDEN'S NEW STOCK

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cosden Company directors have consented to suspend dividend payments temporarily and the dividend due Aug. 15 has not been declared.

The Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company declared usual monthly dividend of \$6 a share on common stock, payable Aug. 13 to stock of record Aug. 1.

F. W. Woolworth Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Directors of Union Twist Drill Company declared usual monthly dividend of \$6 a share on common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

The Southern Pacific Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 13 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The Pratt & Whitney Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The United States Gypsum Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 21.

The Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company directors have consented to suspend dividend payments temporarily and the dividend due Aug. 15 has not been declared.

The Nauman Steam Co. Inc., has declared regular quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

The Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company directors have consented to suspend dividend payments temporarily and the dividend due Aug. 15 has not been declared.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has declared an extra dividend of 13 per cent on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on that issue. The extra dividend is the same as has been declared for the last two quarters. The regular semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock was also declared. The dividends are payable 50 per cent Aug. 30 and 50 per cent Oct. 1.

INCREASE

Total reserve £31,477,000 £1,048,000

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Bullion 53,394,000 93,000

Other secs. 107,947,000 *2,707,000

Other dept. 130,423,000 1,678,000

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Decrease.

PLANS BILLION BUSHELS WHEAT FOR NEXT YEAR

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture Hopes to Increase Acreage of Wheat and Rye

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and more than 83,000,000 bushels of rye on 47,337,000 acres to wheat and 5,131,000 acres to rye in the coming fall, is the war agricultural program of Secretary of Agriculture Houston. Projected winter wheat acreage is an increase of 18 per cent over last year, and would yield 672,000,000 bushels if 10-year average is equalized, or under favorable conditions as of 1914 would give 880,000,000 bushels.

It is too early to determine area which should be sown to wheat next spring, but if this is equal to that sown in the spring of 1917, or 19,000,000 acres, and yield is up to 10-year average, crop of 251,000,000 bushels of spring wheat will be harvested; or if 13,350,000,000 bushels. Thus with no increase in spring wheat acreage over the 18 per cent increase over the 1916 winter wheat sowings planned for this fall, the total wheat crop next year will be more than 1,000,000,000 bushels, if crop meets with slightly better than 10-year average conditions. Figures are based upon winter killing of 9 per cent and yield per acre of 15.6 bushels for winter wheat and 13.2 bushels for spring wheat, 10-year averages.

For Kansas, where more than one-fifth of winter wheat of country was sown in 1916 and a campaign for increase is under way, a million acres, or one-seventh of total increase, is recommended. Six states, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois, and Oregon, in which nearly one-half of the winter wheat was sown last fall, are asked to furnish considerably more than one-half of the increase planned for in the fall. Montana is asked to put in an even million acres, or to 13 and \$14 a ton.

Though Government control of coal and coke output and prices is practically assured in the passing of the food bill, there is still the problem of insufficient labor to increase the coke output. The withdrawal of cars from the coke districts in view of labor scarcity there was overdone this week and spot coke advanced \$3 to \$4 a ton or to \$13 and \$14.

It is known that buying for the Allies is held up by the steel cost inquiry and that more time will be necessary for the latter than was counted on. Meanwhile official statements of steps that will be taken in the handling of steel prices are not assuring.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In the Yellowstone Park

To attempt a word-picture of this region, and its weird and unusual features is almost useless, and yet every one who visits it endeavors to do so. No words can be found adequately to describe the hot springs, that are numbered by the thousands, and the marvelous hues of their waters and their basins, rimmed and ornamented by fluted and beaded parapets of indescribable delicacy and beauty. Nor can the geysers, leaping suddenly from their deep, nether-world reservoirs, be pictured by words in such a way as to convey to the mind a real image of their strange and fascinating reality, writes Olin D. Wheeler, in *St. Nicholas*.

Numerous waterfalls are found here, from cascades a few feet in height to cataracts having twice the leap of Niagara; lakes lie deeply embosomed among the high peaks or the heavy forests, and one of them, twenty miles in length and a mile and a half above the ocean, is now being navigated—think of it!—by motor boats; thousands of miles of crystal trout-streams radiate in every direction; a natural glass cliff, an Indian quarry for arrowheads in the ancient days, towers above a lake formed at its base by the wise and cunning beavers. There is, too, a low mountain of pure sulphur, with beautiful boiling sulphur pools splashing at its foot; and, in contrast to these, there is a gruesome volcano of mud belching from a dark, malodorous cavern, while almost beside this is a beautiful, clear pool of hot water formed by a stream flowing from beneath a green Gothic arch.

The wonderful cañons, exhibiting such different phases of Nature's sublime handiwork, awe the beholder. One shows the marvelous way in which lava, cooling, arranges itself in massive black, symmetric slabs and columns; these inclose a beautiful fall that adds a touch of lightness and beauty. The Grand Cañon is the most startling and extraordinary example of color harmony and Nature's sculpture to be found in the universe. A Japanese, in the poetic imagery of his race, has said that these brilliant cañon walls have caught and embalmed upon their mural precipices the sunsets of all the yesterdays—a beautiful conception. One stands aghast to silence in the presence of "Nature's immensities" seen here and is almost overwhelmed by the profound splendors and majestic glories of this cañon.

In another respect, this park land stands in a category by itself. By Federal enactment, all of the Yellowstone Park proper and some additional territory bordering it has been made a vast national game preserve, something not originally planned.

As settlement has increased and the valleys—have become occupied by farmers and ranchmen, the game has been forced into the higher valleys and parks of the mountains, or into their remote recesses. Here, within the park boundaries, deer, elk, antelope, bears, mountain-sheep, moose, bison and smaller game, birds (between 150 and 200 species) and fur-bearing animals have a refuge where no hunter or trapper penetrates and danger rarely intrudes...

There are thousands of these various animals that know they are absolutely immune from harm by man when within the bounds of this park. Most of them have never seen a dog nor heard the sound of a rifle. Under these conditions their natural timidity is greatly lessened, and many of them, even bears, become surprisingly tame.

"If it comes to that, houses don't

John Paul Jones' First Voyages

The Solway Firth, an arm of the Irish Sea, drives a broad wedge of salt water between Scotland and England almost up to the Cheviot Hills. Hills and firth formed the natural defenses of Scotland in the old days, when she fought with England, and the raiders of both countries were constantly crossing the border to lay waste and harry. It is a region of romance and adventure, and every yard of its soil has its story. From the hills of Arbigland, on the Scottish side of the firth, one can look across the blue waters to the peaks of Skiddaw, Saddleback; and Helvellyn, Grasmere, Rydal, and Ambleside, names that the lake poets have made famous. Lie just beyond. To the east rise the Cheviot Hills. The walls of fishing boats dot the Solway, and from the larger ports, like Whitehaven, on the English shore, ships go out to foreign lands. Every tradition of the people and every prospect must call to a boy . . . to go forth on strange and perilous adventures.

With certainty they called to one boy . . . in a little stone cottage at Arbigland. . . . John Paul was his name, writes L. Frank Tooker in "John Paul Jones." His father, a native of Leith, shortly after his marriage to Jeannette MacDuff, had gone to Arbigland as gardener on the large estate of a country squire of the name of Robert Clark. His brother, George, occupied a similar position at St. Mary's Isle, the adjoining estate of the Earl of Selkirk. The latter estate bordered the River Dee, on which the small seaport of Kirkcudbright is situated, and here John Paul passed much of his early boyhood with his uncle. In Kirkcudbright and in Carnethon, at the mouth of the River Nith, he met many sailors and talked with them, and learned to sail a boat well. It was the beginning of his study in the great school of adventure, and doubtless made far greater impression . . . than did the work of the parish school at Kirkbean, where, however, he was said to be a good student.

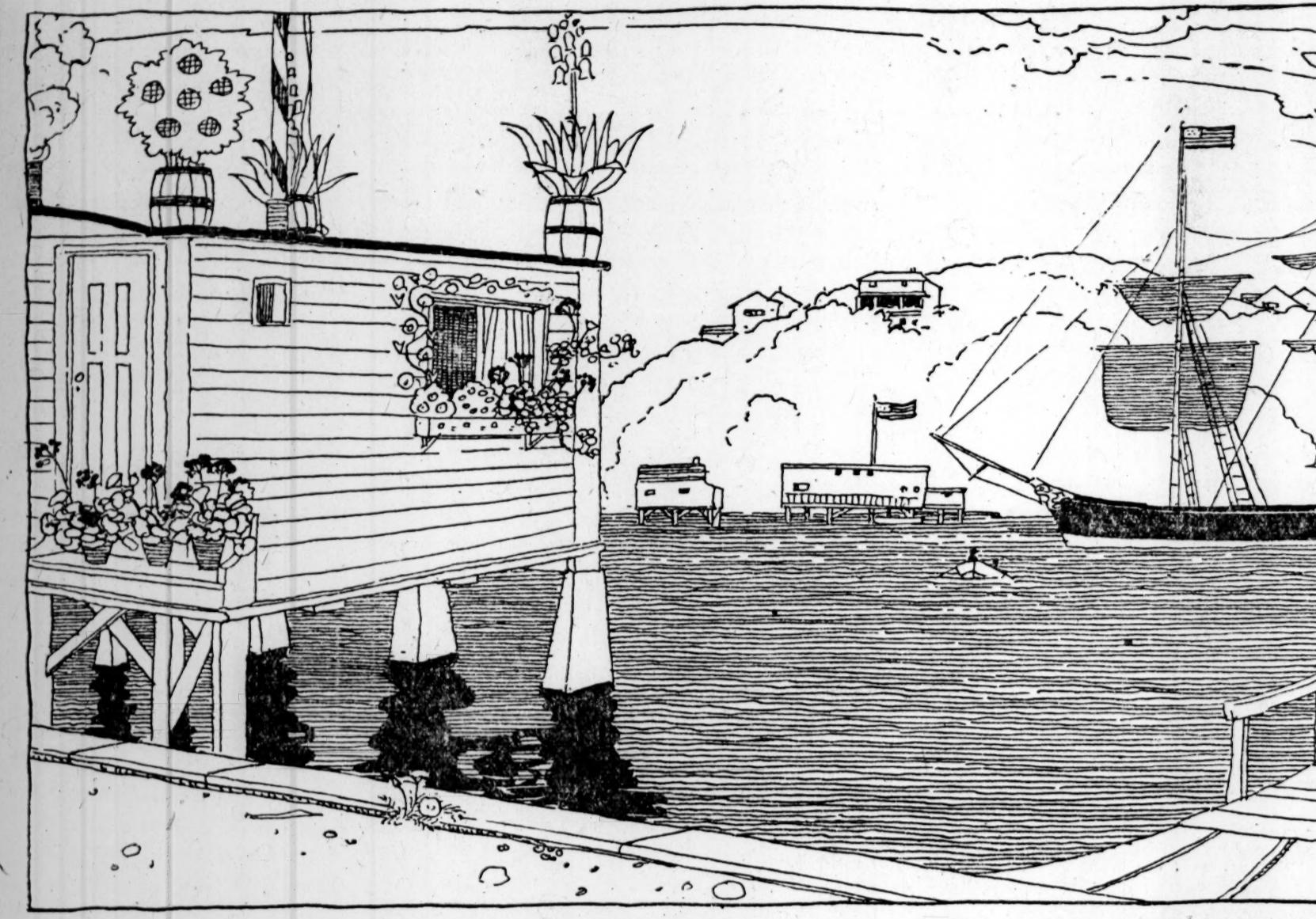
But it was a time of adventure, and Great Britain was busily colonizing the New World. John Paul's eldest brother, William, and his cousin, had already gone thither when, at twelve, he, too, set sail for Virginia, as an apprenticed sailor on the Friendship, a vessel of Whitehaven, owned by a

Comrades

There's a dear little gadabout in a pink bonnet, Who gossips with butterflies every fine day; She runs by the fence, and climbing upon it, She nods to her neighbors just over the way.

She sees mignonette and she gives her a greeting (A breath of her fragrance, that's flower talk, you see), And mignonette's answer. "Good morning, my sweeting," Is sent in her perfume to pretty sweet Anna M. Pratt.

The Jolly Foreigners



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where they come from, I don't know, but all I do know is that I've asked every flower of my acquaintance, from the meadows to the mountain-top and the roadside, to the bottom of the cañon, and they all agree the gaudy creatures were never raised in these parts. The Wild Geranium is most upset at anybody thinking they're after her cousins. Such a modest little thing as she is to have those common-looking, showy plants going by her name!" The Poppy paused to look once more at the brilliant pink and scarlet blooms that tumbled out of the window boxes across the way.

She grew on the side of the road, where it neared the jetty, but the geraniums she was talking about so crossly were stuck up for every one to see on the queer little houses jutting over the water. The houses looked almost like boats, for some had flagstaffs and cords and fluttering pennons, and all were painted white and green, and blue and pink, like the craft which rocked in the blue waters of the bay. It was the cleanest little town you ever saw and the boxes of geraniums made it look as bright as it was clean.

But the poppy was one of the flowers which grew in this part of the country, and she had a prejudice against strangers. It was quite certain that the geraniums did not grow there naturally! She had seen them come in a box. "If it comes to that, houses don't

grow in a place unless some one brings them, yet I like the look of them well enough," said a blade of Grass. "This place is much livelier for all the people and things that are brought here, now, isn't it?"

"Maybe; but no one could feel any affection for those rootless wreaths," said the Poppy. "Now I am loved from one end of California to the other. I am the State flower. No one knows where those geraniums come from and no one cares. They might almost be artificial flowers, for all the tender sentiments they rouse."

"We should miss them, if they went, all the same," murmured the Grass; but a little girl was coming down the road with a bunch of wild flowers in her hands and, when she saw the poppy, she gave a cry of joy and stopped down to pick it.

"You see how I am appreciated," cried the Poppy, as she was borne away into one of the little houses where the geraniums flowered.

Boats were let out on hire, and the little girl put her wild flowers into a mug and set it on the table beside the open window, before she went on to the landing stage and climbed down into the boat with her parents. So the Poppy found herself close to the Jolly Foreigners and, as they began to talk at once, she had to make friends with them.

You may be sure she took the opportunity of asking where they had come from.

"Where?" cried the Jolly Foreigners. "Why, bless my roots, what a question! We come from all parts of the world, my dear, though, I believe, I did once hear something about starting in South Africa. I'm sure I don't care where we started; the thrilling fact is that we're here."

"You seem to have very little earth in that box. Don't your roots mind?" said the Poppy. "My roots are terribly sensitive about the soil they grow in. It must always be just the soil they're accustomed to."

"Well, he's taking his glass to us," grinned the Jolly Foreigners, "but we don't quarrel with anyone," said the Poppy.

"In the palace, when he was a prince," said the Jolly Foreigners. "In the days when princes lived in palaces, you know. Nasty, formal, cold, enormous places they were, too, and millions of us had to decorate the windows and balconies and marble steps and velvet lawns. But there!"

"He's looking at us and nodding to us; he remembers us all right and we remember him of his home, just as we remembered every one else this afternoon. It only shows that home is home anywhere, even if it's a palace!"

"Why, you seem to feel at home anywhere," said the Poppy, beginning to like these strange flowers in spite of her prejudice.

"That's it; our home is the world," said the Jolly Foreigners. "And a port is a fine place to live in, because all the world comes to it and through it, and one can say hello and give them a bit of home, don't you know—just to bring their homes home, to their mind."

At this moment the little girl came back for her flowers, and with her the man who let out the boats.

"Want to see my flowers close to?" said he. "Why, that you shall." And as he lifted her on to the table he said: "Those pink ones are rightly called Pelargoniums. 'Tis a fine name, but they are fine fellows; and way over in Africa they do grow like bushes, fit for kings and queens. I've seen them in Cornwall, too, as high as cottages; they'll grow if you pull off a little teeny bit, like this," and the man cut a slip off a geranium and gave it to the little girl. "There," said he, "plant that and you'll have a window box of your own."

So it came about that the poppy

A Beaver's Own Story

"I am a fourfoot of a very ancient family . . . Land and water both desire to own me, so nature planned me to be shared by both, giving me the fore paws of a land animal and the strong webbed hind feet of a swimmer. As I sit on this low bank and I look at my reflection in the pond, it seems to me that, though I am a decidedly remarkable and intelligent beast, I am very plain, or, an ill-natured person might say, ugly in appearance. My body is about three feet long from my nose to the beginning of my tail. I slope forward and aft, humping up in the middle like a haystack. My long claws are of a pattern given to burrowers, from the badger to the gopher, and my four gnawing teeth, of strange design, are curved and powerful, the lower two being five and the upper pair four inches long. Yet they are set so deeply in the jaw that little more than an inch of them is seen, like tools that are braced deeply in their handles to give extra strength. The outside of these teeth is of a stronger texture than the inside, which causes them to wear down toward the back, giving them the cutting edge of a keen chisel.

"Look at my tail! It is nine inches long, and in the middle half as wide as its length; it is a flat, scaly paddle, in fact. You shall see how it serves me as a rudder, a danger signal, and a mason's trowel.

"The color of my fur coat is usually reddish brown, tinged variously with yellow and sometimes veiled with black. My under-fur is all plain brown, about half an inch long and soft as a seal's...

"When the right trees are near our water homes, all goes well, but sometimes the near woods are all eaten or otherwise destroyed. The water from the ponds often runs back and floods the lowlands where we have cut down all the trees, making it so wet that no trees will grow; and rich, tall grass springs up, covering the decayed stumps. House people call these beaver meadows. We do not like the wood of evergreens, and so often we have to search far away from water for our food, and, after the trees are cut, they must be carried a weary distance home. We have two ways of doing this: One is to make a straight pathway by felling everything that would interfere with us; the other is to dig a canal between ponds or streams and, letting in water, float our wood home, as house people float their logs from lumber camps to sawmills.

"Having made our canal three feet wide and as many deep, we must arrange to keep the water deep enough for our work. Deep water is a 'must' in the beaver world, whether in canals or in the ponds and rivers. The water must be high enough to cover the doorway of the burrows.

"Now you know how I look. I will tell you how and where I live, beginning with the springtime, in May, when every industrious pair of beavers who own a home burrow and a woodpile, have, maybe two, or maybe half a dozen little beavers in their home. As you know, we live about ponds and watercourses, and our summer homes are made in this fashion: Finding a good bank of clay or loam, by a favorite stream, we look for a place where the soil is braced by tree roots. Then we dive and begin to burrow under the water, going up into the bank, cutting through roots, and rolling out stones, until we have made two chambers, an outer one for food, and an inner one above the water level for a living room, with a place for air to come in at the top among the tree roots. You may wonder why our doorway is always under water. It is so that we may swim out and not rise to the surface near our home, showing enemies where we live . . .

"The trees we love best for food are those with juicy bark, like the yellow birch, cotton-wood, poplar and willow. If we are very hungry, we can eat walnut, ash, and the harder maples; but we do not relish them, - Clinton Scollard.

The Robins' Salutation of the Dawn

Quietly, slowly, we sauntered along the bush-bordered pathway, winding in and out among the broad, close-cropped lawns, stretching everywhere and divided here and there with broad, thick hedges. Slowly we sauntered, and paused, and sauntered along again, for we had risen early, very early, and were waiting for that far-famed chorus, known and spoken of oft throughout all Birdland: the Robins' Salutation of the Dawn, sung among the maples and other tree tops in the early morning.

"There's a bird," we exclaimed suddenly. "There, in the very tip-top of that tall spruce tree, dark against the light of the sky. And perhaps it's Robin and he may be singing, for, see, his head is slightly upraised. But there are so many songsters, and all singing so loudly, that one cannot tell surely."

Flap-flap-flap—down he came swinging from the tree top. Plump! and he had alighted almost at our feet; he ran a few steps and then stood quiet for a moment, his dark gray back, black head and broad, plump, rosy red breast bright in the morning sunlight, that came slipping through the branches, between the tree trunks and across the lawn.

"How large and plump and handsome he is!" we said quickly. "And how straight and fine and alert he stands. But who is it? Perhaps he'll tell us in a moment."

"Good morning," he began brightly, cheerfully. "I'm one of the robins of the Robins' Chorus. And I was the leader this morning; that is, I sang the first note, which is the beginning signal for the chorus. And often through the daytime, especially after gentle showers and during rainy days, and in the evening twilight, we robins often sing a solo now and then. For we're quite fond of rainy days and bouncing raindrops. Everything seems so fresh and green afterwards. And it's quite fun skipping about among the light sprinkles of raindrops, and scampering when Woodland Breeze comes sweeping down and pushes the tree tops gently and the large raindrops come bouncing down, you know. And, this morning, it was so bright and fresh and dandy that we just burst out and on and on and on as loudly as we could."

"Indeed, you did splendidly," we said. "Your notes were so deep and full and beautiful, and you sang so well."

"You see," he began again, "folks call us American Robin. I've heard, for we're named after a cousin of ours in a land called England, far across a broad water. So we call him our English cousin, and he calls us his American cousin. For 'tis told among the Woodland Tales that in the long, long ago, when the Englishmen first came to these shores, we birds of the plump, bright red breasts reminded these early colonists of the robins of their former homes and so they called us robins also. And 'tis said we are larger also, but not so brightly colored. But, of course, we're really

never met; at least, I haven't. And, in those days, there were not so many open stretches and level grassy lawns and broad tree tops, full of comfortable crochets and low curved branches where we like to nest so much; for 'twas mostly all dense forests and thick, grassy 'swales' or openings here and there. And no one but a dusky-colored folk, called Indians, lived here then. Of course, we liked them also, but, when the White Folks came, as these early colonists are called in the Woodland Tales, they cleared the land, allowed the grass to grow, and planted sturdy apple trees which we are especially fond of, and we had more space to play our games of zig-zag. "Having made our canal three feet wide and as many deep, we must arrange to keep the water deep enough for our work. Deep water is a 'must' in the beaver world, whether in canals or in the ponds and rivers. The water must be high enough to cover the doorway of the burrows.

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in the sunlight, as he swung about a moment and ran on again.

"But the gray we caught from apple tree's and maple's gray bark, and our breast so red, so rosy, from the early morning sunbeams, I've heard."

"Why, the gray we caught from apple tree's and maple's gray bark, and our breast so red, so rosy, from the early morning sunbeams, I've heard."

THE HOME FORUM

By a Living Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I do not seek, through ritual,
My saving Christ!
No wheaten bread, no cup of sacred
wine!
I reach to drink of Love, the very
vine,
To break the bread of every word of
Thine.
And find myself at one with God
through Thee,
In verity.
Nor through material symbols,
O my healing Christ,
Will I seek Thee! A truer faith shall
know,
If Thou but say the word, my Lord,
I go
Free of illusion and the carnal show,
To find the wholeness of all life
through Thee,
In verity.

Hawthorne's Reading

"Hawthorne was a hearty devourer of books, and in certain moods it made very little difference what the volume before him happened to be," James T. Fields has written in his "Yesterdays With Authors."

"An old play or an old newspaper often gave him wondrous great content, and he would ponder the sleepy, uninteresting sentences as if they contained immortal aliments. If once told me he found such delight in old advertisements in the newspaper files as in the Boston Athenaeum that he had passed delicious hours among them. At other times he was very fastidious, and would throw aside book after book until he found the right one. De Quincey was a special favorite with him, and the sermons of Laurence Sterne he once commanded to me as the best sermons ever written. In his library was an early copy of Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia,' which had floated down to him from a remote ancestry, and which he had read so industriously for forty years that it was nearly worn out of its thick leather cover. . . . Sir Walter Scott's novels he continued almost to worship and was accustomed to read them aloud in his family. The novels of G. P. R. James, both the early and the later ones, he insisted were admirable stories, admirably told, and he had high praise to bestow on the works of Anthony Trollope. 'Have you ever read these novels?' he wrote me in a letter from England, some time before Trollope began to be much known in America. 'They precisely suit my taste; solid and substantial, . . . and just as real as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth and put it under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about their daily business and not suspecting that they were made a show of.'



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The People's Tower at Brescia, Italy

The little Northern Italian city of Brescia seems quiet enough today, as it lies basking in the sun between the mountains and the great Lombard plain. Nevertheless, there are few towns in Italy which have had a more stormy history, and that statement in itself implies more than might appear on the surface, for most of the cities of Italy have fairly eventful records.

Attila and his Huns were at Brescia in 452 A. D., and they dealt with it as their custom was, but the town recovered from this visitation and became, under the Lombards, the capital of a duchy. In the Twelfth Century Brescia produced one of the earliest of Italian revolutionaries in the

famous Arnold. The city successfully withstood a siege from the Emperor Frederick II only to fall before Ezzelino, at whose hands the inhabitants paid dearly for their temerity. After this Brescia came under the sway of the great family of the Scaligeri of Venice, and then under that of the Visconti of Milan. Next Venice held sway over it and it remained subject to Venice until 1797, with the exception of the period ending in 1512, when Brescia was ruled by the French.

To the French occupation belongs one of Brescia's most eventful episodes, when the inhabitants rose against Bayard and Gaston de Foix. In the war of 1545 Brescia, true to her past traditions, rose against the Aus-

trians and, found in the notorious Haynau a more cruel master than those who in previous times had overcame the resistance of the fighting men of Brescia. Since that time, however, Brescia has enjoyed peace and quietness, and it is hard for the visitor in these later days to believe that the place can have really had such a history. Today it is chiefly for the sake of the work of her two master painters, Romano and Moretto, that Brescia is visited. Their pictures are hung in the churches and in the picture gallery, and in addition to the work of these artists, so peculiarly Brescia's own, there are pictures to be seen by some of the greatest of Italian painters, Titian and Jacopo Bellini, Tintoretto and Paolo Veronese.

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"A Spiritual Idea That Lights Your Path"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUCH that is said in the Bible about angels is classed in our rushing, modern days as a mere fairy tale, but nothing could be farther from the truth. Angels, when understood, form a very practical subject indeed. In the well-known ninety-first Psalm many comforting promises are given. The right to expect the fulfillment of these promises is expressed in the following words: "For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

As with many other things that pertain to our spiritual experience, Christian Science brings angels much nearer to us than does any other religion. The very first thing that Christian Science teaches about angels is that they are not material, nor, when thought is ready to receive them, are they dependent upon form or physical outline, in order that they may appear to us. "Angels," says Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 298), "are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individuality may be." From this and also from the many accounts given in the Bible, it is not difficult to see that angels have very much to do with God's children, far more than the average man or woman imagines.

As if to emphasize this fact Jesus spoke on another occasion of the Comforter as the spirit of Truth who would guide us into all truth, which again plainly indicates that what the Spirit of Truth, or the Comforter, really imparts to us is the spiritual or right idea—the angel or thought of divine Love that whispers to us "Immanuel" or "God with us." But this is still seemingly transcendental and hard to understand until we realize that Christian Science or the Science of the Christ, Truth, is the Comforter. "When, as little children, we are receptive, become willing to accept the divine Principle and rule of being, as unfolded in divine Science, the interpretation thereof will be found to be the Comforter that leadeth into all truth." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 189.) Christian Science, then, brings the angels of God's presence into our mind and consciousness.

Material sense, or matter, not being

is that man lives in Spirit or Mind even now, yea even now he has life or being by virtue of the right idea which reflects Mind or God.

The important question, then, is, how shall we obtain the right, that is to say, the spiritual concept? This question leads us at once to examine the life and words of Christ Jesus, for did he not say: "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

Does this not show that the words of Jesus the Christ bring to us the right idea of God and man, the understanding of Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love?

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Angels, then, are the proofs of God's presence and if we hunger and thirst after righteousness, or what amounts to the same thing, after a living understanding of Christian Science, we shall perceive their presence. "When angels visit us," says Mrs. Eddy, "we do not hear the rustle of wings, nor feel the featherly touch of the breast of a dove; but we know their presence by the love they create in our hearts. Oh, may you feel this touch—it is not the clasping of hands, nor a loved person present; it is more than this: it is a spiritual idea that lights your path!" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 306.)

With the appearance of the angel of God, or the spiritual idea, to human consciousness there necessarily follows the supreme effort to know more of God which, if faithfully maintained, must end in the vanquishing of all error, of sin, disease, and death, since every spiritual idea is one with infinite Truth. So the presence of the "angel of the Lord" is proved by the healing brought to the sin-sick human mind. Nothing more practical, therefore, could be desired than the understanding of Christian Science that perceives Love's omnipresence in the angel or spiritual idea "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

New York From the North River

In deepening shades the haunting vision swims:
A denser grayness settles o'er the stream;
The domes are veiled; the wondrous city dims—
Dims as a dream.
The night transforms it to a palace vast
Lit with a thousand lamps from cryptic wires;
The vaporous walls are phantoms of the Past,
Strange with vague spires:
Huge, peopled monoliths that touch the skies,
Whose indeterminate bases baffle sight;
Each with its argus, incandescent eyes
Pierces the night.
Undreamt-of heights of glittering marble loom
Like some enchanted fabric wrought of air;
Gigantic shafts of insubstantial gloom
Lift shadowy, there.
Could fabled Camelot of the poet's dream
Surpass these towers soaring from the mist?—
These steel-ribbed granite miracles that gleam
Dim amethyst?
Slow on the tide from murky coves remote,
The freighted barges move laboriously,
While some palatial, golden-lighted boat
Stems for the sea.
Now that the moon is breaking through the cloud
The radiant halo o'er the city pales;

—Lloyd Mifflin.

Dr. Johnson on Pronunciation

Boswell. "It may be of use, Sir, to have a Dictionary to ascertain the pronunciation." Johnson. "Why, Sir, my Dictionary shows you the accent of words, if you can but remember them." Boswell. "But, Sir, we want marks to ascertain the pronunciation of the vowels. Sheridan, I believe, has finished such a work." Johnson. "Why, Sir, consider how much easier it is to learn a language by the ear, than by any marks. Sheridan's Dictionary may do very well; but you cannot always carry it about with you; and, when you want the word, you have not the Dictionary. It is like a man who has a sword that will not draw. . . . Besides, Sir, what entitles Sheridan to fix the pronunciation of English? He has, in the first place, the disadvantage of being an Irishman; and if he says he will fix it after the example of the best company, why they differ among themselves. I remember an instance: when I published the Plan for my Dictionary, Lord Chesterfield told me that the word great should be pronounced so as to rhyme to state; and Sir William Yonge sent me word that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to seat, and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it right. Now here were two men of the highest rank, the one, the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other, the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely." —Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson.

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On the Indian Sea

Tangled and torn, the white sea-laces
Broader the breast of the Indian
deep:
Lifted aloft the strong screw races
To slacken and strain in the waves
which leap:
The great seas swell: the broad bows
shiver
To green and silver the purple sea;
And down from the sunset, a dancing
river
Flows, broken gold, where our ship
goes free.

—Sir Edwin Arnold.

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The Original Inhabitants of Paraguay

Very little is known of the Guarani Indians who inhabited Paraguay at the period when the Spaniards first arrived in that country," writes W. H. Koobal in his recent book about Paraguay. "The various nations of this great race occupied not only Paraguay—exclusive of the low-lying stretches of the Chaco country on the right bank of the Paraguay River—but extended through many portions of Brazil, practically as far as the northern shores of the continent."

"Occupying so large a tract of territory, it was only natural that the various sections of the Guarani family should have developed rather widely differing characteristics. Indeed, at the time of the European advent into South America the main stock of the race had become split up into a countless confusion of lesser tribes, which varied not only in customs and appearance but in language. Some of these tribes were nomadic."

"In matters of government the Guarani resembled all the other aboriginal races of South America, with the exception of the imperial Incas and of the more northern Chibchas. As a people they were essentially diffuse. Not only did they recognize no central authority, they yielded mere conditional obedience to the chiefs set directly above each tribe. They consented to be governed by a chief only for so long as they were convinced that he was fitted to fill the post. An inefficient leader was almost invariably replaced by an

other. No violence occurred in this change of authority, however. It took place by mutual consent and afforded one more proof of that strong inborn sense of democracy which pervades all the South American races, with the exception of the Incas."

"On the whole, the Guarani was a primitive and contented person who, being well satisfied with the particular territory in which he happened to find himself, scarcely ever troubled to invade his neighbor's soil or to commit any acts of organized and premeditated aggression."

"The power of the various Guarani chiefs was limited in the extreme. In these naturally democratic communities the cacique possessed no insignia. His attire was exactly similar to that of all the rest of the people. In the majority of cases the sole advantage he enjoyed over the common tribesmen was the right to order them to till and sow his fields, to gather his harvests, and to build his primitive hut for him."

"The chief's authority, however, was at all times subservient to that of the tribal council—to which he seems to have stood much in the same relation as the modern manager of a limited company stands toward his board of directors. These tribal councils were composed of the various male heads of the families, who would gather together of an evening, when the last rays of the brilliant sun were about to die away, and the first fire-beetles about to appear, and would discuss

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Straw in the Wind

IT WAS John Selden, Member of Parliament for Oxford, in the famous Long Parliament, who declared that if you took a straw and threw it into the air you might see from it how the wind was blowing. Anybody who is inclined to apply the same test to the duration of the war today will discover that the straws are all blowing in the direction of next winter. Unless, indeed, a very strong counterwind should spring up from the obstructionists, the profit-mongers, and the alcoholists, the straws should descend to earth before next spring. Many of these straws have been taken notice of in the columns of this paper, and the career of one in particular, and a distinctly important one, is recorded in Wednesday's issue.

This particular straw is the intimation of Germany to the Republic of Switzerland that the coal from the Westphalian mines can only in future be supplied in consideration of a loan by the Republic to the Government in Berlin. Now, it is quite true that any loan which the Republic of Switzerland could make to Germany in such a crisis as the present would bear very much the same ratio to the German war expenditure as one of Mr. Jeremy Diddler's half-crowns. It would, that is to say, be a "ridiculously small sum"; but the fact that it should be asked for at all is one of the most remarkable indications of the needs of the Central Powers at the present moment. There are certain things which Germany must buy from the neutral powers, and these necessities must be paid for in gold, for the neutral powers, it would seem from the demand on Switzerland, are unwilling to sell to Germany any longer for paper. Switzerland needs coal today, very much as she needed rice a couple of years ago, and just as the rice could be procured only through England, so the coal can be procured only by means of the German railways. There is no lack of coal, of course, in either the United Kingdom or the United States, but neither the United Kingdom nor the United States have at their disposal a surplus of shipping sufficient to enable them to export coal to Switzerland. Therefore, so far as Switzerland is concerned, it is Westphalia or nowhere. And inasmuch as Switzerland must have coal, it is presumed that the loan will be forthcoming.

Now, Switzerland is certainly not one of the nations which has grown richer during the war. Its entire revenue for the year 1916 was estimated at only 152,000,000 francs. It is obvious, therefore, that any financial assistance which Switzerland would be in a position to render to Germany could only be very slight. Consequently, one of two things is absolutely certain. Either that Germany is, financially speaking, on her last legs, or else that she is taking advantage of the necessity of Switzerland to fill up some of the holes in the war chest at Spandau. As a matter of fact there is not much doubt as to which is the correct explanation. The utmost pains have been taken by the financial leaders in the United Kingdom and the United States to discover what the economic condition in Germany really is, and the result of their inquiries has led them to conclude that financially Germany is in a hopeless condition. Indeed, their report is that Germany cannot survive another winter. Mr. Gerard insists that the collapse of Germany is not to be looked for in men or food, and Mr. Gerard speaks on such a subject unquestionably as one having authority. At the same time the type of prisoners now surrendering in France and Flanders does not encourage the belief that the depths of German man-power are by any means unfathomable. Mr. Gerard accepts the German returns as to their losses, but this is by no means safe as a basis for calculation. Nations engaged in war do not invariably reveal all the facts; and as a well known German statesman once somewhat grimly remarked, "Though everything that appears in the casualty lists and communiques may be accepted as correct, they do not necessarily contain the whole truth."

The truth of the matter is that the Foreign Offices of the world regard the economic position of Germany as so alarming that they live in expectation of witnessing a sudden effort by her to recover temporarily her financial equilibrium by infringing the neutrality of the other small nations on her borders, in the way that the neutrality of Belgium was infringed. There has long been a suspicion that Germany would endeavor to strike at another undefended French border, this time through Switzerland, and to make an effort to plunge across Switzerland, at Southern France, in the direction of Lyons. That this is not a mere alarmist report is beyond question. As the German power of resistance is worn down, it is fully expected that a despairing effort will be made by her to find a way out of her difficulties by seizing the ports, manufacturing centers, and the agricultural products of Denmark and Holland, as well as those of Switzerland. The Government of the United States, no less than the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of France, have long realized such an action not only as a possibility but a probability. The President of the United States is remarkable, not merely for a careful, but for a peculiarly precise choice of his words. Therefore, when he spoke of Germany as a country "running amuck" through civilization, he did not adopt the phrase without a full consideration of its significance. A nation which violated its own treaty with the neutral Kingdom of Belgium, and infringed the neutrality of the country it was pledged to defend, on the naked excuse of strategical necessity, at the very beginning of the war, is not likely to hesitate to infringe the neutrality of countries it is not pledged to defend, as a last resort to escape from crushing defeat.

At the same time the mere fact that the Foreign Offices of Europe and America are looking for such incidents is itself another straw thrown out to show which way the wind is blowing. If there is any truth in these suspicions, and they are suspicious which great powers

do not lightly entertain, and which are based on all the resources of their secret service systems, then it must be obvious to everybody that there is no very great optimism in looking for the end of the war before the close of the coming winter.

One Day in Three for Firemen

THE Mayor of Boston has taken a wise and just course in ordering a public hearing on the proposition adopted by the City Council to grant employees of the Fire Department one day off duty in every three. Such an innovation in municipal government is too radical to be approved without giving the public an opportunity to object, and the taxpayers an opportunity to protest. It means one of two things: the reduction of the efficiency of the Fire Department by 33 1/3 per cent, or else an addition to the department's working force of 102 men, at a cost to the city, in five years, of \$268,000. Neither of these can be allowed. The efficiency of the Fire Department must not, of course, be impaired; the time could not be more inopportune for the saddling of unnecessary expenses upon ratepayers.

In Boston, as in almost every other community, there is a self-evident popular disposition to deal liberally, even generously, with firemen. The service they render the public is fully appreciated. Among those who are most earnest, and who will be most persistent, in opposing the one-day-in-three proposition, there are few, perhaps none, who will undertake to minimize in the slightest degree the fidelity and bravery of the fire fighters of Boston. These men have established themselves in public esteem. Opposition to the measure just put forward in their name does not imply that any effort is being made, or will be made, to undermine their standing.

It means simply that, in the opinion of thoughtful citizens, the firemen who have been influenced to countenance so unreasonable a demand as that put forward in their name are ill-advised and misled. The season is unpropitious for the reduction of the hours of labor. Man power was never in greater demand, within the borders of the United States, than now. The desire everywhere, among good citizens, is to increase, rather than diminish, the capacity of the individual. The population is to be stripped, without delay, temporarily at least, of millions of its workers. Everybody is feeling the pressure of war; all well-meaning people are bearing it as a duty, and with patience. None can long be exempt from an equitable share of the load. The time is ripe for labor, not for rest.

Aside from every other consideration, the methods employed to wring from the city the concession demanded cannot be approved. Trade organization of municipal employees is forbidden. The Russell Club is but a subterfuge. It is repugnant, to friends of good government, that the Fire Department should have been, in the least degree, led into the ways of cheap politics. The presence of firemen at the City Council meeting which adopted the one-day-in-three proposition was, to say the least, deplorable. Altogether, public acceptance of the plan without a hearing might be taken as an indorsement of methods with which the great body of citizens have no sympathy.

In deciding to hold a public hearing on the question, the Mayor, as has been said, has taken a proper course. It remains for the citizens of Boston opposed to the growth of demoralizing influences in the Fire Department to insure themselves able representation at this hearing.

Housing in the United Kingdom

THERE can be little question that one of the most important problems calling for quick decision in the United Kingdom today is that of housing. For some time past, there has been a considerable agitation throughout the country for some definite statement of policy on the part of the Government in regard to this matter. Nearly two years ago the question was raised at a meeting held under the auspices of the Glasgow Labor Party, when it was insisted that the State must advance money for the purpose of building houses, and municipalities must administer it. It should, it was declared, be cheap money, money, in fact, free from interest altogether, if the housing problem in the country was ever to be solved. Then, about twelve months ago, the Glasgow Corporation, by a large majority, gave its approval to a proposal made by the Congress of National Housing and Town Planning to ask the Government to set aside a sum of not less than £20,000,000 to lend to local authorities and other agencies in aid of housing schemes. Since then, there have been repeated deputations from various bodies to the Local Government Board, urging upon the Government the necessity of taking action. So far, however, nothing definite has been done, and the latest deputation to the board, some weeks ago, received only the usual cordial but indefinite reply on the matter from the president, at that time Lord Rhondda. Lord Rhondda admitted that the question was an urgent one, and that all people connected with house building should have their plans ready, so that, at the end of the war, they would be in a position to put their scheme into operation.

The fact of the matter is that, in regard to this very important question, everybody seems to be waiting upon somebody else. The private builder wants to know whether the Government really intends to take the matter into its own hands, whilst the Government appears to be waiting to see what plans the private builder can evolve for meeting the emergency himself. Those who know anything about the question of the housing of the working classes throughout the United Kingdom cannot fail to see how blind the authorities still are to the urgency of the matter. The housing in the great towns was recently described, mildly enough, by a thoughtful Government official, as hardly a credit to the country. Those who know anything about the housing of the people in Dublin, the East End of London, the dock quarters of Liverpool and Bootle, and many other large towns, know well that conditions are, in fact, deplorable. The condition in many country places is hardly any better, and one of the regrettable features of English country

life is that slums as disgraceful as any in the great towns may be found in almost any one of the larger villages.

It is not necessary or possible at this moment to make any attempt to decide between the merits of the two great alternatives, namely, leaving the matter entirely in private hands or taking it entirely out of private hands and making it a national concern. It is, however, possible and necessary to urge upon the Government the necessity of coming to an early decision on this question, and thus doing away with that chief obstacle to progress of any kind, namely, uncertainty as to the fundamental position. The time has obviously passed when the president of the Local Government Board can regard it as his chief concern to send deputations away merely with a sense of having obtained a cordial and sympathetic reception.

The New Canadian Income Tax

THE step taken by Canada in introducing a Federal income tax must be reckoned one of very first importance. It is, moreover, especially fitting for the new tax to come into operation at about the same date as the new conscription measures, for there is a very definite connection between them. Sir Thomas White, the Finance Minister, in laying his proposals before the House of Commons, made the connection quite clear when he said that, under the new conscription act, over 100,000 men would be called to the forces, that this large increase would involve extra expenditure, and that the Government proposed to meet it by resort to direct taxation.

There are, of course, difficulties in the way, but to all of them the Government seems to be wide awake. One of the chiefest is, perhaps, the enormous territory over which the new tax is to be collected, and few will doubt the wisdom of the Finance Minister in keeping the collection in the hands of the Federal authorities by making use of the organization which has been established for the collection of war profits.

Another difficulty, wisely forestalled in the Government proposal, is the one of tax evasion. In this the authorities have evidently profited by the experiences of other countries. Those who had anything to do with the collection of income tax in England, after the institution of the super-tax, will remember that, especially in the case of large companies, evasion was, at first, easily accomplished by various adjustments in accounting, such as the allocation of large sums to reserves. Sir Thomas White's measure guards against this special point by providing that, except in certain cases, the income of a taxpayer shall include the share to which he would be entitled of the "undivided or undistributed gains and profits made by any syndicate or similar body, if such gains and profits were divided or distributed."

Yet another problem arises, of course, out of the fact that, although income tax is a new feature in Federal taxation, it has obtained for some time in the provinces. Taxpayers, therefore, will now have to pay a double income tax, and, in order to secure fair treatment, a careful adjustment will have to be made in regard to the imposition and collection of the two taxes. It is claimed that the new tax is purely a war measure, and, for this reason, it can scarcely be doubted that it will be paid readily, and that the same condition will quickly obtain in Canada as has for some time obtained in England, whereby the old idea of evasion has been relegated to the past, and the collectors experience little or no difficulty in securing due return.

Izaak Walton

IZAAK WALTON, who was born at Stafford, 324 years ago today, is, surely, one of the most interesting characters in English literature; and few books are more certain of an abiding place in the literature of the language than his masterpiece, "The Compleat Angler." Thousands of people, the English-speaking world over, who know little about angling, and care less, have learned to love the simple, lovable character of this book, with its quaint conceits, its happy quotations, its poems, and its anecdotes, and to find refreshment in its leisureliness. It was, of course, in a preeminent degree the reflection of the man. Few books, indeed, reveal their author more clearly, and the more one knows of the character of the genial and gentle man, who wandered, for many years of his life, from one country rectory and from one bishop's place to another, spending his time, as Wood has left record, "in the families of the eminent clergymen of England, of whom he was much beloved," the more one sees how inevitably he just expressed himself in the pages of his famous book. His writings are made all the more interesting when it is remembered that his days were cast in troublous times, and that the greater part of "The Compleat Angler" was written during the period of the Revolution and the years of unrest and unsettlement which followed it. Then again, in his early days, Izaak Walton's lot was cast well away from the haunts of the countryside. He had settled in London as an ironmonger, and at first had a little shop, seven and a half feet by five feet, in the upper story of Gresham's Royal Bourse, or Exchange, in Cornhill. In 1614, however, he had a shop in Fleet Street, two doors west of Chancery Lane, and it was here, in the Parish of St. Dunstan's, that he gained the friendship of Dr. John Donne, the vicar of that church, a friend which filled so large a place in his life.

After the Royalist defeat at Marston Moor, he retired from business. He had bought a piece of land near his birthplace, Stafford, and he went there to live. That is to say, he made Stafford his headquarters, for he spent most of his time in visiting his eminent clergymen, a welcome guest everywhere, compiling the biographies of his friends, and steadily adding to the "Angler," a first edition of which was published in 1653. Writing biographies of his friends was, indeed, Izaak Walton's literary forte. His friendships were deep and earnest, and, after the manner of the days in which he lived, very spacious. There was, with him, no such thing as short visits. His friends would be satisfied with nothing less than that he should make his home with them. Thus, in 1662, he found a home at Farnham Castle, with George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, to whom he dedicated his

"Life of George Herbert," and also that of "Richard Hooker." Then, from time to time, he would visit his great friend, Charles Cotton, in his fishing house on the Dove.

His love of angling, indeed, brought Izaak many friends, but, as has been well remarked of him, he had much more than a love of fishing and a humorous temper to recommend him. Men of letters, and men who appreciated good writing, paid much respect to him, and trusted his literary judgment. Thus, some fifteen years before "The Compleat Angler" passed through the press, Izaak Walton, at the instance of Sir Henry Wotton, the famous British Ambassador, wrote a life of that friend of his early days in London, Dr. John Donne. He had already contributed an elegy to the 1633 edition of Donne's poems, and he completed and published the life, "much to the satisfaction of the most learned critics," in 1640. In the course of his long literary career, Izaak Walton wrote many other lives, all done with the same loving care, and after the same delightfully leisurely fashion as the "Angler." They may not always be exact as to facts, but they make happy reading by reason of the strangely rounded pictures of character which they present.

Notes and Comments

ONE has heard a good deal about the Russian women warriors who have taken a share in battle. Sensational stories about them have appeared from time to time in the European press. Altogether, there is a flavor of romance about the Russian amazons which is lacking entirely in the totally unlooked-for defense recently put up by an English workingwoman. A suit had been brought against her for having failed to pay the money due for the hire of her sewing machine. Asked what she had got to say for herself, she replied: "Nothing; I am unable to pay, as I was wounded a short time ago, fighting against the Austrians." It quite disconcerted the court! Her papers were examined by the judge, and found to be in order. Needless to say, the charge against her was withdrawn.

ALL Oahu, Hawaii, is going "dry," if the leading citizens of the islands can bring it about, and they think they can. The quickest way to make it dry, in the opinion of these people, is to make Oahu a military area, within which liquor and its attendant evils must not be tolerated. In a small, self-centered community like Honolulu, it is held, it is unjust that civilians may go boisterously in and out of saloons while soldiers must stay outside. It is not only unjust; it is disgraceful that soldiers should be subjected to the immoral influence of such conditions. And Honolulu is not the only place where these conditions exist.

CHINA is not the only place where news travels slowly. The story is being told, in the North of England, of the mother of a young Irish soldier who had won the Victoria Cross. She lived in a remote part of Ireland, but a deputation of the leading men of the county, together with some ladies, called to congratulate her. The proud mother received them graciously, and, on being asked when last she had heard from her son, replied, "Shure, it be a long time; two weeks ago, or three; and fightin' in them foreign parts goin' on something outrageous, and Michael in the midst of it, givin' the English an awful time."

LOGICALLY enough, in these days, when everybody is enlisted in the conservation campaign, and experts and laymen are figuring what might be saved by stopping channels of waste, there comes the announcement that several hundred tons of birdseed are consumed by canaries in the United States every year. At first blush it does not appear that there is any very valid reason why the birds should not keep on eating it. No one, so far as is known, has formed a very strong attachment for it as an article of steady diet. It is doubtful, probably, that it would make even passable breakfast food.

ALLER à Versailles! These are words which Paris has often heard in its history: they were among the first spoken in the Revolution. The road to Versailles has seen many strange processions. Versailles itself has witnessed many strange scenes. Aller à Versailles, in the days of the Republic, means the election of the President; at the present time, aller à Versailles appears to be the ambition of the Socialists, not because they want to elect a President, but because they think that in war time the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies should sit together; which means the calling of the National Assembly, and the National Assembly sits at Versailles.

NEW BEDFORD, moved by the opportunities recently opened in the oil trade, is again sending out whalers, and again receiving valuable cargoes of sperm oil. The brig Viola brought in \$75,000 worth the other day. Whales have become numerous in recent years, it is said, and if a profitable market can be found for sperm oil, the whaling industry can be soon revived. Why cannot the chemists provide the way to a profitable market?

THERE is plenty of opportunity for everybody who wants to help. One way of helping is to lend a hand to the farmer and gardener in gathering his crops; another is to put him in the way of getting a fair price for his produce; and another is to contribute, in some way, toward preventing the fruit of his labor from going to waste. This advice is directed particularly toward those who really want it.

IN THE great empire of the Middle West, in the United States, corn has long been king, just as cotton claims the title in the South. But the trend of the times seems to be against all forms of absolutism. King Corn sees indications that his domination cannot always remain unquestioned. Wheat, at \$2 a bushel, is making a strong bid for popular favor. Besides, King Corn has long been known to be in league with the distillers, who very soon, no doubt, will renounce their allegiance to him. It was an ill-advised alliance from the first.